The Daily Telegraph.

No. 10,391.] LONDON, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1888. [ONE PENNY.

NOTICE.—THE CHARGE for ADVERTISEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS is FIVE SHILLINGS for THREE LINES and ONE SHILLING per LINE AFTERWARDS. [illegible]

BIRTHS.

[illegible]

MARRIAGES.

[illegible]

DEATHS.

[illegible]

FUNERALS by PETER ROBINSON CONDUCTED very ECONOMICALLY.

FUNERALS.—Kensington and Paddington.—[illegible]

ECONOMY in FUNERALS.—D. COOKSEY, [illegible]

BRITISH ORPHAN ASYLUM, Mackenzie Park, [illegible]

HOMES of HOPE, 4, 5, and 6, Regent-square, [illegible]

THE ROYAL SEA BATHING INFIRMARY.—[illegible] J. T. WALKER, Secretary.

OPHTHALMIC INSTITUTION for the TREATMENT of DISEASES of the EYE WITHOUT OPERATION, [illegible]

TO the CHARITABLE.—FUNDS are urgently NEEDED for the GREAT NORTHERN CENTRAL HOSPITAL, Holloway-road, N. [illegible] WILLIAM T. GRANT, Secretary.

CITY INSTITUTION for DISEASES of the SKIN, [illegible]

ST. SAVIOUR'S HOSPITAL, Osnaburgh-street, [illegible]

SKIN DISEASES.—Dr. NEALE, Specialist for [illegible]

INSTITUTION for SKIN DISEASES, 95, Euston-road, [illegible]

SINCE Mr. Hutton's death Mr. MATTHEWS BENNETT, [illegible]

CITY of YORK.—Appointment of Chief Constable.—[illegible]

Town Clerk's Office, Sept. 7, 1888.

KENSINGTON and CHELSEA SCHOOL DISTRICT.—[illegible]

LEICESTER COFFEE and COCOA HOUSE COMPANY (Limited).—WANTED, a STEWARD or MANAGER [illegible]

SHOREDITCH INFIRMARY.—WANTED, TRAINED NURSES. [illegible]

THE LONDON and WESTMINSTER LOAN and DISCOUNT COMPANY, Limited [illegible]

LONDON and SOUTHERN COUNTIES INVESTMENT, ADVANCE, and DISCOUNT COMPANY [illegible]

MUTUAL LOAN FUND ASSOCIATION (Limited) [illegible]

MONEY LENT ON NOTE OF HAND
Privately by
CHARLES H. WHEATLEY, Esq.,
From
£10 to £5,000.
[illegible]
ADVANCES MADE WITHOUT SURETIES or DELAY.
[illegible]

MONEY LENT privately for three years on note of hand [illegible]

CASH ADVANCED, at moderate interest, without [illegible]

IF YOU WANT MONEY without delay, on notes of hand [illegible]

ADVANCES, from £10 and upwards, immediately [illegible]

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Admission 10.0 to 10.0. [illegible]

CRYSTAL PALACE.—GARDEN BALLET and ILLUMINATIONS, THIS EVENING. [illegible]

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Mr. HENRY NEVILLE as BOB BRIERLY in the TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN, TO-MORROW (Tuesday), [illegible]

CRYSTAL PALACE.—The MERRY WIVES of WINDSOR, THURSDAY NEXT, [illegible]

FIREWORKS, CRYSTAL PALACE.—THURSDAY NEXT, [illegible]

FIREWORKS.—CRYSTAL PALACE.—THURSDAY NEXT, [illegible]

FIREWORKS.—CRYSTAL PALACE.—THURSDAY NEXT, [illegible]

CRYSTAL PALACE SATURDAY CONCERTS.—[illegible]

ROYAL AQUARIUM.—Enormous Impression.—WILL NOT BE CLOSED. [illegible]

EXCURSIONISTS.—Notice.—VISITORS from the country will be ADMITTED to the ROYAL AQUARIUM [illegible]

GRAND FLOWER SHOW.—ROYAL AQUARIUM, S.W.

NATIONAL CHRYSANTHEMUM SOCIETY'S FIRST GRAND FLOWER SHOW of the season, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY NEXT, Sept. 12 and 13, at the ROYAL AQUARIUM, S.W. [illegible]

ROYAL AQUARIUM.—FLYING SISTERS ON-OAR, [illegible] EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING.

ROYAL AQUARIUM.—The ROSSBACH TROUPE, [illegible] EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING.

ROYAL AQUARIUM.—The world-renowned BECKWITHS. [illegible]

FRENCH EXHIBITION.—ST. STEPHEN'S HALL [illegible]

ALEXANDRA PALACE.—THIS DAY.—One Shilling Day.—ORGAN RECITALS, [illegible]

ALEXANDRA PALACE.—THIS DAY, at 3.30 and 7.30, PERFORMANCES of the COMPANY'S GREAT INTERNATIONAL CIRCUS COMBINATION, [illegible]

ALEXANDRA PALACE.—The BENEFIT of Professor BALDWIN [illegible] THURSDAY NEXT, [illegible]

ALEXANDRA PALACE.—11,000ft. through Space.—[illegible]

TWO MILES THROUGH SPACE.—THURSDAY NEXT, [illegible]

ALEXANDRA PALACE.—THE BOHEMIAN GIRL, [illegible]

ALEXANDRA PALACE.—POMPEII.—SATURDAY NEXT, [illegible]

THIS AFTERNOON (Monday), at three, the MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS will give a GRAND DAY PERFORMANCE [illegible]

MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS, ST. JAMES'S HALL, [illegible]

MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS.—ST. JAMES'S HALL.—EVERY NIGHT, [illegible]

THE MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS.—[illegible]

MR. G. W. MOORE, the universal favourite Comedian, [illegible]

THE INAUGURAL PERFORMANCE of the MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS TWENTY-FOURTH [illegible]

MADAME TUSSAUD'S.—SILVER WEDDING GROUP, [illegible]

CHAMBER of HORRORS.—JACKSON, the Manchester Murderer. [illegible]

ALHAMBRA.—The COOL LOUNGE.—Newly Decorated, Refurnished, and Lighted by Electricity. [illegible]

ALHAMBRA.—TO-NIGHT, at nine, ANTIOPE, [illegible]

ALHAMBRA.—The New Ballet, IDEALA, at 10.50. [illegible]

ANTIOPE.—Another Alhambra Success.—[illegible]

ALHAMBRA.—The BEAUTIFUL GERALDINE; [illegible]

THE EMPIRE THEATRE of VARIETIES.—[illegible]

THE EMPIRE THEATRE of VARIETIES, Leicester-square, [illegible]

LONDON PAVILION.—The Daily News says: [illegible]

LONDON PAVILION.—The celebrated BUATIER DE KOLTA [illegible]

LONDON PAVILION.—The Best Variety Company in London. [illegible]

OXFORD.—JACKLEY WONDERS, [illegible]

CANTERBURY THEATRE of VARIETIES.—[illegible]

CANTERBURY THEATRE of VARIETIES.—[illegible]

METROPOLITAN, Edgware-road.—TO-NIGHT, [illegible]

ROYAL, Holborn.—TO-NIGHT, Mr. T. S. CARLTON'S BENEFIT. [illegible]

ROYAL, Holborn.—Always a grand company.—[illegible]

ROYAL, Holborn.—THIS EVENING, at ten o'clock, a TERRIBLE NIGHT, by PAUL MARTINETTI and TROUPE.

PARAGON THEATRE of VARIETIES.—[illegible]

THE TREVOR, Knightsbridge.—[illegible]

ROYAL ACADEMY of MUSIC. Instituted 1822. Incorporated by Royal Charter 1830. [illegible]
Principal—Dr. A. C. MACKENZIE.
[illegible]
JOHN GILL, Secretary.

ROYAL COLLEGE of MUSIC, Kensington Gore, London. [illegible]
CHARLES MORLEY, Hon. Sec.

TRINITY COLLEGE, London.—For Musical Education and Examination, [illegible]

BRISTOL SIXTH TRIENNIAL MUSICAL FESTIVAL, OCT. 16, 17, 18, 19, 1888.
[illegible]
HENRY COOKE, Hon. Sec.

LONDON ORGAN SCHOOL and COLLEGE of MUSIC.—[illegible]

LONDON CONSERVATOIRE of MUSIC.—The CONCERTS recommence in OCTOBER. [illegible]

LONDON CONSERVATOIRE of MUSIC (Incd. 1880), [illegible]
LANSDOWNE COTTELL, Director.

KENSINGTON SCHOOL of MUSIC, 126, Cromwell-road, S.W. [illegible]

EDWIN DREW'S ENGAGEMENTS.—TO-NIGHT, ATHENÆUM, [illegible]

ITALIAN EXHIBITION, West Brompton, Earl's-court, and West Kensington.
Patron—His Majesty the KING of ITALY.
[illegible]

ITALIAN EXHIBITION.
The Exhibition of the Year.
[illegible]

ITALIAN EXHIBITION.
TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME.
[illegible]

ITALIAN EXHIBITION.—TO-DAY, at 4.0 and 8.0 p.m.
Rome Under the Emperors
[illegible]

ITALIAN EXHIBITION.—Cheap Excursions [illegible]
VINCENT A. APPLIN, Secretary.

IRISH EXHIBITION, OLYMPIA, Kensington.—[illegible]

IRISH EXHIBITION.—The Greatest Success.—[illegible]
FOUR MILITARY BANDS.
[illegible]

IRISH EXHIBITION.—Capt. ORTON will ascend [illegible]

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL HALL, Islington.

FROM Eleven a.m. to Ten p.m.

INTERNATIONAL SEWING MACHINE and

DOMESTIC APPLIANCES EXHIBITION, with

CONCERTS, VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL,

ADMISSION, One Shilling; after six p.m., 6d.

MANAGER, WILLIAM M'WILLIAM.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL HALL, Islington.

THE CAVENDISH ASSEMBLIES.—Season 1888. [illegible]

BOOSEY and CO.'S NEW SONGS.

THE OLD WHERRY (Behrend) will be SUNG by Miss ANNIE LEA, at HEXHAM, THIS DAY, [illegible]

DAY-DAWN (Florence Aylward) will be SUNG by Mr. HERBERT REEVES, at HEXHAM, THIS DAY, [illegible]

THE GARDEN OF SLEEP.—Madame OSBORNE WILLIAMS [illegible]

BEAUTY'S EYES.—Madame OSBORNE WILLIAMS [illegible]

ACROSS THE STREAM.—Miss CLARE DOWLE [illegible]

THE LITTLE BLUE MAID (Trousselle) will be SUNG [illegible]

THE HEAVING OF THE LEAD (Garth) and [illegible]

ALL IN A GARDEN FAIR.—Madame MARIE ROZE [illegible]

A SUMMER LOVE DREAM (Cowen), by Miss [illegible]

BELLE ETOILE VALSE.—The prettiest valse [illegible]

THE SEPOY MARCH (Indian Patrol), by Calon [illegible]

LA POMPADOUR (a Court Dance).—[illegible]

LOVE'S JUBILEE.—J. W. Dunn's very successful [illegible]

MIRABEL LEE (Klein) "The Toilers" [illegible]

BEYOND THE STARS.—F. N. Lohr's new and [illegible]

MISS STAFFORD COPELAND begs to announce [illegible]

PORTMAN ROOMS, Baker-street, W.
[illegible]
THESE MAGNIFICENT ROOMS
For
BALLS, CINDERELLA DANCES, BANQUETS, CONCERTS, WEDDING BREAKFASTS, &c.

PORTMAN ROOMS, Baker-street, W.—[illegible]

PORTMAN ROOMS, Baker-street, W.—The Directors [illegible]

EGYPTIAN HALL.—England's Home of Mystery. [illegible]

EGYPTIAN HALL.—Notice.—In compliance with [illegible]

MOHAWKS.—BALD-head-WIN Drops from the Clouds EVERY EVENING, [illegible]

FRENCH GALLERY, 120, Pall-mall.—The THIRTY-FIFTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of PICTURES, [illegible]

THE VALE OF TEARS.—DORE'S LAST GREAT PICTURE, [illegible]

SHAKESPEARE'S HEROINES.—Painted by the most eminent artists of the day. [illegible]

POTIPHAR'S WIFE, ADAM and EVE, and [illegible]

NIAGARA in LONDON.—Colossal pictorial realisation [illegible]

NIAGARA in LONDON.—Pleasant lounge, music, [illegible]

NIAGARA in LONDON.—An accepted London institution. [illegible]

WHERE is NIAGARA in LONDON?—YORK-STREET, [illegible]

TONTINE LIFE INSURANCE.—Attention is invited to a scheme introduced by the PELICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, [illegible]

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE.
Incorporated 1720.
[illegible]

HAND-IN-HAND INSURANCE SOCIETY, MUTUAL, both FIRE and LIFE.
[illegible]

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.
[illegible]

ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY
[illegible]
C. HARDING, Manager.

LONDON PROVIDENT BUILDING SOCIETY.
[illegible]

THE LIBERATOR BUILDING SOCIETY, 20, [illegible]

HEARTS of OAK BUILDING SOCIETY affords [illegible]

JOHN SHAW,

STOCK and SHARE DEALER,

NOS. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, WARDROBE-CHAMBERS, [illegible]

JOHN SHAW, in his CIRCULAR issued the 12th June, [illegible]

AMERICANS had then touched bottom, and are [illegible]

MY ADVICES for THIS ACCOUNT and my [illegible]

THE AMOUNT of STOCK which I DEALT in this YEAR up to DATE is FIFTY-FIVE MILLION POUNDS.
£55,000,000.

THE RAILWAY TIMES says: "Not only has Mr. [illegible]

JOHN SHAW.

PERSONS WISHING to MAKE MONEY by quick [illegible]

COCHRANE and SONS, STOCKBROKERS, [illegible]

SEWELL, CECIL, and CO.,
Stock and Share Dealers,
[illegible]

INTENDING OPERATORS are invited to apply to Messrs. SEWELL, CECIL, and CO. [illegible]

SEWELL, CECIL, and CO.,
Stock and Share Dealers,
[illegible]

J. BENNETT and CO. (Limited), Stockbrokers, 20, [illegible]

J. LEWIS MILLS and CO. (Limited),
STOCK and SHARE BROKERS and DEALERS,
[illegible]

HOW to MAKE MONEY.—The Safest Way of [illegible]

SOUND ADVICE.—Write for EXPLANATORY [illegible]

ONE HUNDRED POUNDS a YEAR for every [illegible]

UNION DEPOSIT BANK (Registered),
[illegible]
ADVANCES MADE in TOWN or COUNTRY
[illegible]
EDWARD JOHNS, Manager.

MONEY LENT (without fees).—MONETARY ADVANCE and DISCOUNT OFFICE, [illegible]

MONEY on EASY TERMS WITHOUT FEES.—[illegible]

MONEY LENT (PRIVATELY) at a FEW HOURS' NOTICE on NOTE of HAND ALONE. [illegible]

MONEY.—[illegible]

MONEY.—ADVANCES [illegible]

PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY, carrying H.M.'s mails to INDIA, CHINA, and AUSTRALIA.—[illegible]

BOMBAY and KURRACHEE, by P. and O., from LONDON and BRINDISI EVERY WEEK. [illegible]

CALCUTTA DIRECT, by P. and O., from LONDON EVERY FORTNIGHT. [illegible]

MADRAS DIRECT by sea, commencing with the steamer leaving LONDON, SEPT. 15, [illegible]

CHINA, STRAITS, and JAPAN, by P. and O., EVERY FORTNIGHT. [illegible]

AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, and TASMANIA. [illegible]

CHEAP RETURN TICKETS to the EAST.—The P. and O. COMPANY [illegible]

GIBRALTAR, Malta, Brindisi, Port Said, and Ismailia.—[illegible]

ALEXANDRIA from LONDON, by sea, by P. and O. EVERY ALTERNATE THURSDAY, [illegible]

INDIA and BACK by P. and O. in 35 days.—[illegible]

PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY'S OFFICES. [illegible]

AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA.—ORIENT LINE.—FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE. [illegible]

NEW ZEALAND and AUSTRALIA, via Teneriffe, [illegible]

NEW ZEALAND, Tasmania, Australia, [illegible]

QUEENSLAND, via TORRES STRAITS.—The QUEENSLAND ROYAL MAIL LINE STEAMERS, [illegible]

QUEENSLAND.—London Line.—For BRISBANE DIRECT.—[illegible]

SOBRAON, Captain Elmslie, for MELBOURNE.—[illegible]

HEALTH and PLEASURE VOYAGE to AUSTRALIA.—[illegible]

IVANHOE, Capt. George, for MELBOURNE, [illegible]

AUSTRALIA.—The only Mail Line at £14 14s.—[illegible]

AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND, EVERY WEEK.—[illegible]

AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, &c.—GOODS and PARCELS SERVICES by all MAIL STEAMERS. [illegible]

CUNARD LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.—LIVERPOOL to NEW YORK, via Queenstown, EVERY SATURDAY and ALTERNATE TUESDAYS, and BOSTON EVERY THURSDAY. [illegible]

NATIONAL LINE to NEW YORK. [illegible]

WHITE STAR LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS, LIVERPOOL to NEW YORK, EVERY WEDNESDAY. [illegible]

ANCHOR LINE ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.—LIVERPOOL to NEW YORK, via Queenstown. [illegible]

GUION ROYAL and U.S. MAIL STEAMERS.—LIVERPOOL to NEW YORK, EVERY SATURDAY. [illegible]

LONDON to NEW YORK.—WILSON-HILL LINE. [illegible]

TO AMERICA, £3 10s. AMERICA, £3 10s.—RED STAR LINE MAIL STEAMERS to NEW YORK or PHILADELPHIA. [illegible]

AMERICA, £3 10s., Canada, £4, full fare, by ROYAL MAIL NETHERLANDS LINE, [illegible]

AMERICA, £3 10s.; NEW YORK or PHILADELPHIA [illegible]

UNITED STATES and CANADA, by BEAVER, [illegible]

PASSAGE TICKETS for all LINES of STEAMSHIPS at PITT and SCOTT'S AGENCY [illegible]

BUENOS AYRES DIRECT by FAST STEAMERS, [illegible]

RIVER EXCURSIONS.—STEAM LAUNCHES to be LET, [illegible]

EMIGRANTS' PASSAGES.—For lowest fares and information apply to [illegible]

EMIGRATION.—NEW YORK, £3 16s., Canada, [illegible]

AUSTRALIA, New Zealand, America, &c.—[illegible]

INMAN LINE, White Star, Cunard, Dominion, [illegible]

HAMBURG from London direct.—EVERY THURSDAY and SATURDAY, [illegible]

ANTWERP.—BRUSSELS EXHIBITION.—EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, [illegible]

OSTEND.—EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. [illegible]

EDINBURGH and GLASGOW EXHIBITION.—[illegible]

HULL.—From LONDON (Irongate and St. Katharine's Wharf), EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, [illegible]

YARMOUTH (from London Bridge Wharf) DAILY [illegible]

DOVER and DEAL, by SEA, from LONDON BRIDGE WHARF, EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, [illegible]

MARGATE and RAMSGATE, from LONDON BRIDGE WHARF DAILY [illegible]

SPLENDID COASTING TRIPS.—The powerful and handsomely furnished steamers of the CLYDE SHIPPING COMPANY [illegible]

SCARBOROUGH (calling off) and SUNDERLAND [illegible]

POPULAR SEA EXCURSIONS by the acknowledged Thames Greyhound, the ARRAN, [illegible]

CLACTON-ON-SEA.—THIS DAY and DAILY [illegible]

SALOON steamer PRINCESS OF WALES [illegible]

THE VICTORIA STEAMBOAT ASSOCIATION (Limited).—SEA and RIVER TRIPS [illegible]

YARMOUTH, Lowestoft, Norwich, and Bury St. Edmunds, via Ipswich.—[illegible]

THE GLEN ROSA, to CLACTON and BACK, on SUNDAY NEXT, [illegible]

BRIGHTON.—CHEAP FIRST-CLASS DAY TICKETS, LONDON to BRIGHTON, EVERY WEEK DAY. [illegible]

BRIGHTON.—SATURDAY to TUESDAY.—SPECIAL CHEAP TRAINS [illegible]

BRIGHTON and BACK for THREE SHILLINGS, EVERY SATURDAY and MONDAY, [illegible]

BRIGHTON and BACK for THREE SHILLINGS, EVERY SUNDAY, [illegible]

PORTSMOUTH and ISLE of WIGHT.—SATURDAY to TUESDAY.—CHEAP TRAINS EVERY SATURDAY [illegible]

HASTINGS, St. Leonards, Bexhill, and Eastbourne.—CHEAP FAST TRAINS EVERY WEEK DAY, [illegible]

HASTINGS, St. Leonards, Bexhill, and Eastbourne and BACK for FOUR SHILLINGS EVERY SUNDAY, [illegible]

PARIS.—SHORTEST, CHEAPEST ROUTE.—Via Newhaven, Dieppe, and Rouen.—EXPRESS DAY SERVICE EVERY WEEK DAY, [illegible]

FOR full particulars see Time Book, Tourists' Programme and Handbills, [illegible]

A. SARLE, Secretary and General Manager.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—EXCURSION TRAINS will leave PADDINGTON [illegible]

HY. LAMBERT, General Manager.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—WEEKLY EXCURSIONS to WEST of ENGLAND and WEYMOUTH. [illegible]

HY. LAMBERT, General Manager.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—Burnham Beeches.—A SERVICE of OMNIBUSES [illegible]

H. LAMBERT, General Manager.

GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY.—DONCASTER RACES.—[illegible]

WM. BIRT, General Manager.

ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA and HASTINGS in 90 minutes.—NEW EXPRESS SERVICE, 1st, 2nd, 3rd class, EVERY WEEK DAY. [illegible]

CHEAP FAST TRAINS.—LONDON to TUNBRIDGE-WELLS, St. Leonards, and Hastings.—SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY. [illegible]

CHEAP FAST TRAINS EVERY WEEK-DAY, between LONDON, New-cross, RAMSGATE, and MARGATE.—SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY. [illegible]

EVERY SUNDAY, SPECIAL CHEAP TRAIN to RAMSGATE, Margate, Sandwich, Deal, and Walmer, [illegible]

REDUCED FARES to the SEASIDE.—RAMSGATE, Margate, Deal, Walmer, Folkestone, Dover, and Hastings.
SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.
[illegible]

SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.—PARIS, Switzerland, Italy, &c.—The ROYAL MAIL EXPRESS ROUTE from CHARING-CROSS and CANNON-STREET.—FOUR SERVICES DAILY. [illegible]
MYLES FENTON, General Manager.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.—DONCASTER RACES.—[illegible] ADDITIONAL FAST TRAINS will be run: [illegible]
HENRY OAKLEY, General Manager.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.—Holiday Excursions.—SATURDAY, Sept. 15, CHEAP EXCURSIONS [illegible]
HENRY OAKLEY, General Manager.

LONDON and NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—[illegible]
G. FINDLAY, General Manager.

LONDON, CHATHAM, and DOVER RAILWAY.—[illegible]

LUCERNE and BALE.—Through Services from VICTORIA [illegible]

QUEENBORO' and FLUSHING ROUTE.—DAY and NIGHT ROYAL MAIL SERVICES to HOLLAND, NORTH GERMANY, &c. [illegible]

LONDON, CHATHAM, and DOVER RAILWAY.—A cheap MONDAY EXCURSION to the SEASIDE [illegible]

THE CONTINENT, via DOVER and OSTEND.—By the FAST MAIL STEAMERS of the BELGIAN GOVERNMENT. [illegible]

MIDLAND RAILWAY.—COOK'S EXCURSIONS. [illegible]

LONDON, TILBURY, and SOUTHEND RAILWAY.

SOUTHEND and BACK, 2s. 6d., from FENCHURCH-STREET, [illegible]

SOUTHEND REGATTA, TUESDAY, Sept. 11, on which day an EXTRA CHEAP TRAIN will leave FENCHURCH-STREET [illegible]
ARTHUR L. STRIDE, Manager.

ENGLISH BANK of RIO DE JANEIRO (Limited).
[illegible]
A. DICK-CUNYNGHAM, Sub-Manager.

THE FEDERAL BANK of AUSTRALIA (Limited), [illegible]
JOHN H. BUTT, Manager.

THE ENGLISH BANK of the RIVER PLATE (Limited). [illegible]
BRUCE THORNBURY, Secretary.

THE CHARING-CROSS BANK. Established 1870. 28, BEDFORD-STREET, CHARING-CROSS, LONDON, W.C.
[illegible]
ADVANCES IMMEDIATELY MADE in SUMS of
[illegible]
A. WILLIAMS, Manager.

DISCOUNT BANK of LONDON (Regd.)
[illegible]
EASY TERMS OF REPAYMENT.
[illegible]
L. SIMMONS, Manager.

NATIONAL GUARDIAN ASSURANCE COMPANY (Limited), [illegible]

PERSONS ENTITLED to PROPERTY, &c., under wills, settlements, [illegible]

PERSONS ENTITLED to PROPERTY, &c., at the death of relatives, [illegible]

REDEMPTION and CONVERSION of the PORTUGUESE FIVE PER CENT. LOAN of 1881 [illegible]
6, Angel-court, London, E.C., August 31st, 1888.

THE NATIONAL PURE WATER ENGINEERING COMPANY (Limited).
[illegible]
A. SMITH, Secretary.

NATIONAL LIBERAL LAND COMPANY (Limited).
[illegible]

BOROUGH of SHEFFIELD.—The Corporation of Sheffield are prepared to receive LOANS [illegible]
BENJAMIN JONES, Borough Accountant.

TOURNAY to JURBISE and LANDEN to HASSELT RAILWAY COMPANY.—Notice is hereby Given, that the HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING [illegible]
JOHN CROSS, London Secretary.

CITY of LONDON UNION.—Contracts for Provisions, Clothing, &c.—[illegible]
FREDERICK W. CRANE, Clerk.

CITY of LONDON UNION.—Contracts for purchase of Fat, Bones, &c.—[illegible]
FREDERICK W. CRANE, Clerk.

WEST LONDON SCHOOL DISTRICT.—Contracts for Supplies.—[illegible]
CHAS. D. HUME, Clerk to the Managers.

WEST LONDON SCHOOL DISTRICT.—Contract for Coals.—[illegible]
CHAS. D. HUME, Clerk to the Managers.

HENDON UNION.—Contracts for Provisions, &c. [illegible]
W. A. TOOTELL, Clerk to the Guardians, Edgware.

CONTRACTS for PROVISIONS, &c.—St. Bartholomew's Hospital.—[illegible]
WM. HENRY CROSS, Clerk.

TO ROADMAKERS and others.—The Metropolitan Asylums Board are prepared to receive TENDERS [illegible]
W. F. JEBB, Clerk to the Board.

MOULSFORD ASYLUM, near Wallingford.—Contracts for Provisions.—[illegible]
J. T. MORLAND, Clerk to the Visitors.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY LUNATIC ASYLUM, Banstead Downs, near Sutton.—[illegible]

WANDSWORTH and CLAPHAM UNION.—Contracts for Provisions and Sundries. [illegible]

BALTIC YELLOW DEAL ENDS REQUIRED.—[illegible]

NOTICE is Hereby Given, that the CITY LANDS COMMITTEE [illegible]
JOHN A. BRAND, Comptroller.
Guildhall, Aug. 30, 1888.

LECTURES on ASTRONOMY, by Mr. R. A. PROCTOR, at ST. JAMES'S HALL [illegible]

MONEY promptly ADVANCED on personal security, [illegible]

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Ladies or gentlemen entitled to money [illegible]

TO INVENTORS.—PATENTS for INVENTIONS [illegible]

MADAME N. RODRIGUES begs to inform her clients [illegible]

R. BARNETT, 7, Mount-street, Whitechapel [illegible]

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

Last week proved on the whole favourable for harvest operations, despite partial storms experienced much more in some districts than others. With brighter skies and a greater amount of summer heat more progress would, of course, have been made; but, the prevalent character of the summer throughout having been so cold and wet, we can perhaps scarcely hope at its close for that extraordinary exemplification of fine weather in September so much wanted to enable farmers to secure their grain crops under the best possible circumstances. Harvest operations are made much more laborious owing to the down-battered state of many of the crops rendering it impossible to use reaping machines. In a great many instances weeds have grown through the laid corn, and, where barleys have been beaten down, the clovers and artificial grasses generally raised in conjunction with that yield have developed so rapidly that there will be an immense quantity of green fodder to be harvested along with many barley crops. This, however, entails not only more labour in cutting but also much longer conditioning in the field ere crops after being cut are fit for carting and stacking. The work, in fact, goes forward only slowly under the best of circumstances, and cannot at all be expedited after the rapid manner which has become so general on large farms in recent years. Where machines are employed in cutting it is necessarily by great ingenuity being employed in taking the crop as it lies and only driving the machine one way. In many instances it is also desirable even when this is done, to send labourers, armed with scythes, forward into the crop to cut up the worst laid spots by hand. Not a few of those who in the past have tied their barley into sheaves prefer this year to let it lie in swathes, which are turned occasionally, that, by adopting this course, the green fodder so abundantly contained in the crop may dry with greater rapidity. From some districts, however, complaints come that, owing to heavy storms ensuing after this has been done, the barley has sprouted, and it seems highly probable that in such a season as the present, the best line of policy for all kinds of cereals, whether having a large proportion of green fodder or weeds among the straw or not, is to tie the grain into sheaves and place the latter into small windricks almost as soon as they are tied and can be stacked free of wet. All the crops of the sheaves being placed in the centre of these ricks, with their lower ends declining to the outsides, the grain conditions and hardens far better in them than by keeping the corn either in stock or, still more exposed, lying on the ground unsheaved. This, at least, is the case while the weather remains showery and continually changing, with a large preponderance of damp. If we could only have settled, bright sunny skies and great heat it would be otherwise.

As may only naturally be supposed under the circumstances new wheat does not come into markets very rapidly, nor in high-class condition. Unless the weather should change very much for the better during the remainder of the present month very little wheat will be harvested in condition for autumn thrashing. By following the suggestion made above, of placing it in small round ricks, and hauling them direct to the thrashing machine after remaining a few weeks, it might, perhaps, be possible to secure some healthy samples late in the autumn. But farmers in general are so slow to move out of the ordinary rut of custom that probably few would adopt the small field rick system, even should the weather get much more more precarious than it is now, and everybody must hope that it will so greatly improve that the field-conditioning of grain will prove much more rapid and effectual than it has been since harvesting commenced. According to the *North British Agriculturist*, atmospheric influences have been rather more favourable in the North than in the South. Harvesting commenced with the September month in the earliest districts of Scotland, and it was considered that a favourable week would bring harvesting general throughout the Lowlands. The barley crop is considered good, and, although some of the heaviest crops are much laid, the same journal states very confidently that the grain crops have not suffered damage by bad weather in Scotland to anything like the extent they are reported to have done in England. It must be borne in mind, however, that the proportion of wheat is small to barley and oats in Scotland, and throughout England the latter crops are heavy, although the grain of a great deal of the barley is expected to come to hand indifferent in quality.

The Summer Show season is now well-nigh over, still the Royal Manchester, Liverpool, and North Lancashire Society—one of the largest of those representing the Northern counties—held its annual exhibition last week at Lancaster. The majority of the stock prizes were for local animals, which is probably quite right, although the national interest in results may not be quite so great in consequence. Still there were two classes for shorthorns, one for males and the other for females open to all England, and we find notable reversals in the Royal Nottingham decisions by the awards in both. Thus for bulls Mario (51,713), the champion shorthorn bull at Nottingham, was beaten by Mr. Brierley's Rushley. Neither, however, had the place of honour at Lancaster, first prize being awarded to Mr. Joseph Thompson's Fylde Ingram (54,323), which won third prize in the two-year-old class at Nottingham. The best shorthorn was considered to be Mr. Robert Thompson's beautiful roan cow, Molly Millicent, which was also first in her class at Nottingham, but it will be remembered that a two-year-old heifer, also belonging to Mr. Thompson, called Belle Madeline, was preferred to her for the champion prize of the best shorthorn on the Royal Show ground. Belle Madeline at Lancaster only obtained third prize. An extraordinary good heifer called Sound Princess, belonging to the executors of M. Thompson, which had not been brought out before, being placed between the two Inglewood specimens. The agricultural horses were not so numerous as might have been expected, considering how many high-class ones are bred in that part of the kingdom represented by the society. Still, it was no doubt a grand display, the Marquis of Londonderry's Castlereagh coming first, which, although considered a Clydesdale, is well known to have a great deal of shire blood. Bedford Champion, which received second prize, is a well-known shire-bred. Third prize was won by Yorkshire Tom III. The only gold medal for cream separators awarded in Great Britain this year was competed for at this show, and the Dairy Supply Company repeated its successes by taking medals of the Royal and Bath and West Societies last year, by also carrying off this trophy. The judges accompanied their award with the following report. "Not only is the design of the De Laval separators good, but the workmanship and finish are excellent."

There have been marked evidences of late of a revival of high prices for the choicest bred shorthorns, but at the Earl of Feversham's sale on Friday last, this was much more pronounced than has yet been. Competition was most severe for the bulls, and especially for Duke of York IX. (51,159), of a deep red colour, calved June 21, 1884. He is a son of the far-famed Duke of Connaught, for which, it will be remembered, Lord Fitzhardinge gave 4,500 guineas, when a calf at Lord Dunmore's sale in Scotland. This was the highest price ever given for a bull, and the Earl of Feversham gave 2,000 guineas for Duchess of Underley 3rd, the dam of 9th Duke of York. These are, however, values of the past, which a great many did not expect ever to return again or be approximated to. Yet we find that 1,000 guineas was the price for which 9th Duke of York was sold on Friday, Messrs. Getting securing him for South America. Duke of York 10th (54,231), roan in colour and calved Nov. 15, 1886, is by the Duke of Devonshire's Grand Duke 46th (49,671), but although of similar lineage by having Duchess of Underley III. for his grandam, he was not coveted so much, and fell at 210 guineas to the bid of Mr. Baillie, of Devonshire. Earl of Oxford III. (51,186) was bought by Mr. Sharpley, of Lincolnshire, for 120 guineas. Ten bulls were disposed of, and they averaged £183 3s 4d, while thirty-two cows and heifers made the very good average of £59 1s 3d. There were two Duchess heifers, Duchess of York V., red in colour and calved September, 1886, by Knight of Oxford XII. (51,500), dam Duchess of Oxford II., by Duke of Connaught; and Duchess of York VI., a roan, calved February, 1886, by Earl of Oxford III. (51,186), and, like the other, a granddaughter of Duchess of Underley III. These two Duchesses were bought by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and the Earl of Bective, their prices being 300 guineas and 230 guineas respectively, the highest priced one going to Sandringham. The only other notable high figure was 210 guineas given by Lord Middleton for Oxford Helen, calved July, 1885, by Duke of York IX. (51,159), a choice-bred roan of the Oxford tribe.

The late Sir Robert Loder's Clydesdale stud was sold by public auction on Tuesday, and the average for mares and fillies was £80 5s each. The bidding was not quite so spirited for stallions, which averaged £66 11s. The highest prices were—225 guineas given by Mr. Balfour for the bay mare Silvia, 155 guineas given by Mr. Graham for Flora Macdonald, who also purchased Princess for 120 guineas, also 115 guineas given by Mr. Fletcher for Jessie of Whittlebury.

MONEY MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING.

As anticipated, a large amount of gold was sent into the Bank, and a further influx is looked for from Australia and France, including nearly £300,000 due from Melbourne about Sept. 23. No reaction, however, occurred in discount rates, which are sustained by the recent important reduction in the floating supply of money, and the prospect of a large export of bullion later on to various quarters, partly to pay for wheat. It is still difficult to withdraw gold to any extent from the Bank of France, but considerable amounts are obtained from the French railway companies at a small premium, and remittances to London at the rate of about £200,000 a week are expected for the present. The general rate for three months' bills is 2¾ per cent., but some of the discount houses required 2 15-16, or only 1-16 below official terms. Money was in good demand in the morning at 2½, ¾ per cent., though the charge subsequently relapsed to 1½, with supplies over. The Treasury drafts were paid for to-day, and, although the amount was about the same as the old issue, the operation temporarily had some effect. On Monday an instalment is due on the Brazilian loan. Bankers' rates for the settlement are likely to be high, as much as 4 per cent. being quoted. However, an advance of ¼ to ½ is regarded with equanimity in the existing condition of the markets.

Some striking changes are apparent in the weekly return of the New York Associated Banks, in consequence of the demand for money in the Southern and Western States, arising from crop movements. The specie held by these institutions has further diminished £780,000, while the net deposits are £940,000 less, and the legal tenders £440,000 down. But the addition to the loans and discounts is not more than £200,000, the recent important purchases of Government bonds by Mr. Fairchild having released a large sum from the Treasury. Similar operations are expected, and the effect of heavy currency requirements for some weeks to come may, therefore, be completely neutralised. The reserve now amounts to £22,740,000, showing a reduction of £1,220,000, and the surplus to £2,370,000, or a decrease of £985,000.

On the Stock Exchange the markets were active, especially for a Saturday, and prices experienced a fresh rise. Purchases were again made on the Board of Trade returns and the favourable political outlook, but the large influx of gold to the Bank was not generally known during business hours. This upward movement in face of expected higher rates of continuation at the settlement indicates great inherent strength in the various departments. The attendance in the "House" was larger, the holidays being now partly over. No alteration occurred in the Funds, but Home railways were in active request. The Northern lines were affected by satisfactory accounts from the iron districts, and North British, Caledonian, and North-Eastern rose 1¼ to 1½ per cent. Great Western, Sheffield "A," and South-Eastern "A" also attracted attention. In sympathy with the recovery yesterday in New York, American railroads generally advanced, and closed at the best points. Norfolk and Western, Central Pacific, Northern Pacific, Erie, Milwaukee, Louisville, Lake Shore, Reading, and Atlantic Firsts were in prominent demand. The rise in Grand Trunks made further progress, mainly owing to the closing of recent speculative accounts for a fall. Guaranteed Four per Cents. improved about 1⅛ per cent., the First Preference ¾, and the Second and Third about ½ each. Canadian Pacifics and Mexican (Vera Cruz) stocks were likewise up. Business in foreign bonds was less active, yet Egyptian, Greek, Peruvian, Spanish, Turkish, and Uruguayan were rather better. In the miscellaneous section Hotchkiss Ordinary were bought and Bell's Asbestos relapsed. Shipping and copper securities showed firmness; Tintos receded to 22⅛ at one time, and closed the same as yesterday, at 22½. With a cessation of German operations and sales here diamond shares were flat, and De Beers and Kimberley Central fell about 1 each.

An influx of £229,000 in gold was reported at the Bank, including 180,000 sovereigns, chiefly from Australia, and £49,000 in French coin.

Bar silver rose ⅛d, to 42 5-16d per ounce. Bills in Hong Kong improved 3-16d, to 3s 0 11-16d, and in Shanghai, ⅛d, to 4s 2⅞d. Rupee Paper was unchanged; the Four and a Half per Cents. were quoted 69¾, 70¼, and the Four per Cents. 67¼, 68¼.

During the week the shipments of gold from New York for Europe have amounted to £2,000, and of silver to £40,800. The Khedive, from China, has brought £35,900 in specie, and the Pesoarun £7,450. The Arcadia has reached Suez, from Australia, with £275,000, and the Ruapehu has left Lyttelton (N.Z.) with £36,800.

This being a Catholic holiday, the Vienna Bourse was closed. At Berlin an advance occurred in Egyptian Preference, Russian, Spanish, Italian, and Austrian Credit. The rouble was also 2½ better. A firm tone prevailed, too, in Paris, where Panama Canal, Suez, Rio Tinto, Crédit Foncier, and Ottoman Bank improved. Lombardo and Greek, however, gave way. The Three per Cent. Rentes were 12½c up, at 83f 47½c, and the Four and a Half per Cent. 12½c higher, at 105f 05c. Exchange on London (cheques) rose ½c, to 25f 42½c.

A Reuter's telegram from St. Petersburg, dated this day, states that the Imperial Bank of Russia has raised its rate of discount for six months' bills to 6 per cent., and for bills from six to nine months to 6½.

For some time past coffee has been largely bought in Hamburg for a rise, while speculative operations for lower prices have been entered into in Mincing-lane. To-day a further strong upward movement was reported in Germany, and the result has been some heavy losses on this side. Rumours were current this afternoon of difficulties in the "Lane," but no actual failures were notified.

Money has been in only moderate demand in Brussels, and the weekly return of the National Bank of Belgium exhibits a decrease of £423,000 in the note circulation. Other securities are £264,320 less, and current accounts have increased £129,480, and coin and bullion £117,440.

According to the *British Australasian* two bills have been submitted to the New South Wales Legislature, one authorising a loan of £1,200,000 to repay Five per Ct. Debentures falling due, and the other a loan of £3,641,305 for public works. The Victorian issue for £2,000,000, being the balance of £8,000,000, will not be launched till next year. The total indebtedness of this colony is now £34,746,735.

It is notified that the London and South African Exploration Company (Limited) has advice of remittances amounting to £6,000 for four weeks, making, with £47,880 previously reported, a total for thirty-six weeks of £53,880, or, after allowing for drafts on account of rates for the year, a net sum of £46,980.

The number of failures gazetted in England and Wales during the week ending this day, according to *Kemp's Mercantile Gazette*, has been 91, the largest total, 19, being in the grocery and provision trades. 13 have also occurred in the building trades, 11 in the corn, cattle, and seed, 6 in the drapery, silk, and woollen, and 5 in the wine, spirit, and beer. At the corresponding period of last year the aggregate was 96, showing a decrease now of 5.

Application has been made to the Stock Exchange Committee to appoint a settling day in and grant a quotation to the following securities: Commercial Union Brewery Investment Corporation (Limited), Ordinary shares, Nos. 1 to 40,000, and Five per Ct. Preference shares, Nos. 1 to 50,000; Ingall, Parsons, Clive, and Company (Limited), 30,666 Ordinary shares and 26,757 Six per Ct. Cumulative Preference shares and Debenture stock; Investment Trust Corporation (Limited), £500,000 Four per Ct. Debenture stock; John F. Betz and Sons' Breweries (Limited), £250,000 Six per Ct. First Mortgage Debenture Stock; Kenward and Court (Limited), 11,334 Ordinary shares and £33,400 Five per Ct. First Mortgage Debenture bonds; Union Bank of Australia (Limited), £250,000 Four Ct. Inscribed Stock Deposits (quotation only); and Weymouth and Melcombe Regis Corporation, £117,000 Three per Ct. Redeemable Stock.

From the report of the Morris Tube, Ammunition, and Safety Range Company (Limited) it appears that the experience of the last fifteen months has shown the directors that, in order to ensure the earning of satisfactory dividends, a reconstruction of the undertaking is requisite. It is proposed to withdraw from the working capital the sum of £15,000, and to reduce the existing share capital of £100,000 by £40,000 (the sum of £25,000 and the £15,000) which shall be returned to the shareholders, who will thus receive back at once in cash £2 per £5 share. The share capital will then consist of £60,000 in 20,000 Ordinary shares of £3 each, and £25,000 in 5,000 Deferred shares of £5 each.

At the meeting of the Mercantile Marine and Fire Insurance Company of South Australia, held at Adelaide on Aug. 1, the report for the year ended June stated that the amount at credit of profit and loss was £35,673, out of which the directors proposed to pay a dividend of 1s and a bonus of 2s per share, leaving £28,173 to provide for outstanding risks and unsettled claims. The reserve fund was stated at £80,000.

It is intimated by the Manila Railway Company (Limited) that the third instalment on their Six per Ct. Debentures is payable to the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on Sept. 15.

A telegram received by the Empire Mining Company (Limited) states that during August the yield of bullion and concentrates was $21,300, while the working expenses were $14,000. The manager adds: "Whippoorwill property not opened, showing large reserves of ore. Mine and mill doing well."

For the month of August the earnings of the Kansas City, Wyandotte, and North-Western Railway Company amounted to $29,000. Those of the Chicago, St. Paul, and Kansas City Railway for the same period were approximately $212,000, against actual receipts of $210,700 last year, being an increase of $1,400. The traffic receipts of the Lemberg Road Railways Company (Limited) for the month of August were £1,805, against £1,611 for the corresponding month of last year. The gross receipts from Jan. 1 to Aug. 31 amounted to £9,215, as against £9,025 in 1887.

The traffic receipts of the Vienna General Omnibus Company (Limited) for the week ending Sept. 1 show £1,559 8s 10d, against £1,533 14s 10d in the corresponding period of 1887.

It is announced that the Mossman Gold Mining Company (Limited) have received the following telegram from their manager in Queensland: "Charters Towers, Sept. 6, 1888.—Crushed 166 tons of quartz from the North Australian, yielding 365 ounces of gold. Eastward Ho.—Mine looking better; quartz coming in on face of 1,000 feet level. Ore in winze improving; 250 tons of quartz on surface."

The following changes occurred in Public Securities:

British Funds.—No alteration occurred in Consols. Consols for money closed at 100¼, ⅜; ditto Two and Three-quarters per Cts. (Goschens) for money, 98¼, ¾ ex div.; ditto for the account (Oct. 3), 98 5-16, 7-16 ex div.; Three per Cts. Reduced for money, 99¾, 100 ex div.; Two and a Half per Cts. for money, 95, ¼ ex div.; ditto for the account (Oct. 3), 95, ¼ ex div.; Exchequer Bills (March), 3s dis. to par; ditto (June), 5s dis. to par; Egyptian Guaranteed Three per Ct. Loan, 100, ½ ex div.; India Four per Cts., 99½, ⅞ ex div.; ditto Three and a Half per Cts., 104⅛, 105⅛ ex div.; ditto Three per Cts., 96⅛, 97⅛; Bank of England Stock, 326, 328; Metropolitan Board of Works Three and a Half per Cts., 111½, 112⅛ ex div.; ditto Three per Ct. Stock, 102, 103; Corporation of London Three and a Half per Cts., 1889-93, 101, 102; ditto, 1893-98, 101, 103; ditto Birmingham Three and a Half per Cts., 110, ½; ditto Liverpool Three and a Half per Cts., 110½, 111 ex div.; and Nottingham Three per Cts., 96½, 97½.

Colonial Government Securities.—New Zealand Four per Ct. Scrip *fell* ⅛, to 69½, 70½, and New South Wales Three and a Half per Ct. (£20 to be paid), 2, to 81, 82; but ditto Four per Ct. Inscribed *rose* 1, to 115, 116.

Foreign Government Bonds.—Russian of 1872 and Paraguay *rose* 1 per ct. each; Argentine of 1886, ½; Greek of 1888 (scrip), ¼; ditto of 1881 and 1884, ¼ each; Uruguay Five per Cts., ⅜; ditto Six per Cts., ¼; Spanish Four per Cts., ¼; Peruvian of 1870, 3-16; ditto of 1872, ¼; Turkish Group One, ¼; ditto Group Two and Defence, ⅛ each; ditto Group Three, 1-16; Egyptian Daira Sanieh, ⅛; and ditto Unified, 1-16; but Greek Monopoly and Mexican of 1888 *fell* ⅛ each, and Italian of 1861, 1-16. In the following table will be found a comparison between yesterday's and to-day's closing prices; where no price is inserted yesterday's quotations remain unchanged:

STOCKS.	Closing Prices. Yesterday.		To-day.		Business Done.
Argentine 6 p.c. 1886	102	104	—		
6 p.c. 1871	100	102	—		100⅞ 1 ¼
6 p.c. 1881	104	106	—		—
5 p.c. 1884	90½	90½	—		90 8¼
5 p.c. 1886	90	90	90¼	90¾	90¼ 8 ⅞ ¼ 9
5 p.c. N.C. Rail. Ex.	96	97½	—		—
6 p.c. Treas. Conv.	96½	98½	—		98½
6 p.c. (Hard Dol.)	69½	70½	—		69½
7 p.c. Cedulas "A"	60	61½	—		—
Austrian Silver 5 p.c.	66	68	—		—
Paper 5 p.c.	66	68	—		—
Gold 4 p.c.	91	93	—		—
Brazilian 5 p.c. 1865	100	102	—		101
4½ p.c. 1883	97	98	—		97½
5 p.c. 1886	101	103	—		101½ ½
4½ p.c. 1879	98	100	—		—
4½ p.c. 1888 all pd.	96½	97½	—		97½
Buenos Ayres 6 p.c. 1882—1886	101	103	—		102½ 2
6 p.c. 1883	101	103	—		102½
Cedulas 8 p.c. "I"	62½	63½	—		—
Ditto "J"	59½	60½	—		—
Chilian 4½ p.c. 1886	100	102	—		—
4½ p.c. 1887	100	102	—		101½ 1
Chinese 7 p.c. "A"	107	110	—		—
7 p.c. "B"	108	110	—		—
6 p.c. March, 1885	108	111	—		—
6 p.c. June, 1885	106	108	—		—
Colombian 4½ p.c.	30	32	—		—
Costa Rica 5 p.c. "A"	91½	92½	—		91⅞
Ditto 5 p.c. "B"	90½	90½	—		90½ 1 90⅞ ¼ ⅛
Ecuador 1 p.c.	22	23	—		23½
Egyptian 5 p.c. Pref.	103	103½	—		103
4 p.c. Unified	85½	85½	85⅛	85¾	85½ ¼ ⅛
4 p.c. Daira Sanieh	80½	80½	80½	80¾	80½
5 p.c. State Dom.	101½	102½	—		—
4½ p.c. 1888	96	96½	—		—
Entre Rios 6 p.c. 1886	100	101	—		100
6 p.c. C. Ry. Mort.	103	106	—		105½ 5
6 p.c. Exten. Mort.	99	100	—		99½
French 3 p.c. Rentes	82½	83½	—		—
4½ p.c. Rentes	103½	104½	—		—
Greek 5 p.c. 1881	77½	78	78½	78¾	77⅞ 8 ¼ 7⅞ 8¼ 8
5 p.c. 1884	77½	78	78½	78¾	78½ 7⅞
4 p.c. Monopoly	71½	71¾	71½	71¾	71¾
5 p.c. 1888 Scrip.	73	74	73½	74½	73½
Guatemala 4 p.c.	36	38	—		37 6⅞ 7½ ¼ ⅛
Hungarian 5 p.c. 1871	100	102	—		101½
5 p.c. 1873	99	101	—		—
4 p.c. 1881	83½	83¾	—		83½
Italian 5 p.c. 1861	96½	96¾	96½	96¾	96½
Japanese 7 p.c.	110	113	—		112
Mexican 3 p.c. Conv.	39½	40½	—		39½ ⅞ 40 39⅞
6 p.c. 1888, all paid	94	94½	94½	95½	—
Paraguay 1886	37	39	38	40	39½ ¼ 8¾ 9 38⅞
Peruvian 6 p.c. 1870	15½	15½	15½	16	—
5 p.c. 1872	14½	14½	14½	14½	14½ ⅛ ½
Portuguese 3 p.c.	64½	64⅞	64⅞	65½	64⅞ ½ ⅛
Prussian 4 p.c.	106	108	—		108
Russian 5 p.c. 1822	95	96	—		95
5 p.c. 1859	99	101	—		—
5 p.c. 1860	99	101	—		—
4 p.c. Nicolai Rail.	86	87	—		86⅞
5 p.c. 1870	98	100	—		—
5 p.c. 1871	94	96	—		—
5 p.c. 1872	96	97	96	98	—
5 p.c. 1873	96½	98½	—		98½ ¼ ⅛
4½ p.c. 1875	93	95	—		—
Santa Fé 6 p.c. 1883	99	101	—		100 99½ ¼ 100
6 p.c. N.C. Ry. Mort.	102	103	—		102½
6 p.c. Ex. Mort.	98	99	—		99½
5 p.c. W.C. Ry. Mrt.	97	98	—		97½ ½ ¾
5 p.c. Ry. Rec. Mrt.	93½	94½	—		93½
Spanish 2 p.c.	48½	49½	—		48½
4 p.c.	74½	74¾	74½	74¾	74½ ⅝ 4⅝
Quicksilver 5 p.c.	103	105	—		—
Turkish 5 p.c. 1854	99	101	—		101
5 p.c. Priority	82	84	—		—
5 p.c. 1858 / 6 p.c. 1862 Group 1	24½	25	24⅞	25¼	—
5 p.c. Treas. Group 2	15½	15½	15½	15¾	—
6 p.c. 1865 / 6 p.c. 1869 / 6 p.c. 1873 Group 3	14½	15⅛	15	15½	—
5 p.c. 1865 Group 4	15½	15¾	15½	15¾	—
5 p.c. (Defence)	97½	97⅞	97⅞	98	97½
4½ p.c. 1871	86	87	—		87½
U.S. Funded 4½ p.c.	108½	109½	—		—
4 p.c.	131½	132	—		—
Virginia Funded	43	44	—		—
Uruguay Unif. 5 p.c.	74½	75	75½	75½	75½ ¼ ½ ⅝ ½ ¼ ¼
6 p.c. 1888, all paid	89½	90	90	90½	90⅜ ½ ¼ 90 90½
Venezuela 3 p.c.	40½	40½	—		—

English Railway Original and "A" Stocks.—North British and ditto Edinburgh and Glasgow Ordinary *rose* 1½ each; North-Eastern, 1½; Caledonian, 1¼; Great Western, Sheffield Ordinary, and South-Eastern Deferred, ½ each; Metropolitan District and Chatham Preference, ⅛ each; Great Northern "A" and Hull and Barnsley, ½ each; and Great Eastern, Midland, and North-Western, ⅛ each; but Taff Vale *fell* 2, and Brighton "A" and Sheffield "A," ¼ each. Annexed are the latest prices: Caledonian, 111½, ⅞; East London, 9, 10; Glasgow and South-Western, 104, 106; Great Eastern, 65¼, ⅝; Great Northern, 116½, 117½ ex div.; ditto "A," 103⅛, 104⅛; Great Western, 145½, ¾; Hull and Barnsley, 31¾, ¼; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 116, 117 ex div.; London and Brighton, 140, 142; ditto "A," 125⅛, ⅝; London, Chatham, and Dover, 22¾, 23⅛; ditto Preference, 101½, ⅞; London and North-Western, 167¾, ⅞ ex div.; London and South-Western, 135½, 136½; London, Tilbury, and Southend, 121, 125; Manchester and Sheffield, 68, 69; ditto "A," 37½, ⅞; Metropolitan Consolidated, 74½, 75½; ditto Surplus Lands, 71, ½; ditto District, 36¼, ⅝; Midland, 131⅛, ⅝ ex div.; North London, 190, 195 ex div.; North-Eastern, 158, ⅛ ex div.; North British, 118½, ⅞ ex new stock; ditto Edinburgh and Glasgow Ordinary, 64, ½ ex div.; North Staffordshire, 110, 112 ex div.; South-Eastern, 132, 134; ditto "A," 106½, 107½; and Taff Vale, 220, 225.

Home Railways Leased at Fixed Rentals.—London and Blackwall Four and a Half per Ct. Preference *rose* 1 each to 130, 132.

Guaranteed Shares and Stocks.—London and North-Western Four per Cts. *fell* 1, to 125, 127.

Foreign and Colonial Railways.—Mexican Ordinary *rose* 1, to 51½, ¾; ditto First Preference, 1, to 120½, ⅞; ditto Second, 1, to 85½, ⅞; Grand Trunk Ordinary, ¼, to 11 1-16, 3-16; ditto Guaranteed, 1 5-16, to 71⅜, ⅞; ditto First Preference, ¾, to 64½, ⅞; ditto Second, ½, to 45, ¼; ditto Third, ½, to 26, ¼; Canadian Pacific Shares, ⅛, to 50, ¼; Buenos Ayres Great Southern, 1, to 203, 206; ditto Second Issue, ⅛, to 9½, 10½; Buenos Ayres, Tucuman Extension, ⅛, to 10⅛, ⅜; and West Flanders, ⅛, to 12, 13.

Foreign Railway Obligations.—Quebrada Prior Mortgage Bonds *rose* 1, to 96, 103.

American Railroads.—Central Pacific *rose* 1½, to 37⅛, ⅞; Milwaukee, ⅛, to 74, ¼; Denver Preference, ½, to 51½, 52⅛; Erie Common, ⅞, to 30½, ⅞; ditto Preference, 1½, to 68, 69; Illinois Central, ⅛, to 122, ¼; Lake Shore, ⅛, to 100½, ⅞; Louisville, ¾, to 62½, ⅞; New York Central, ½, to 112½, ⅞; Norfolk and Western Preferred, 1½, to 58½, ⅞; North Pacific Preferred, 1½, to 61⅞, ⅞; Ohio and Mississippi, ⅛, to 23⅛, ⅞; Ontario, ⅛, to 17½, ¾; Pennsylvania, ⅛, to 56⅞, ⅞; Reading, ⅛, to 27⅛, 28; ditto Deferred, ⅛, to 11⅛, ⅞; Union Pacific, ⅛, to 63⅛, ⅞; Wabash Preferred, ⅛, to 28, ⅛; and New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio First Mortgage, ⅛, to 30⅛, ⅞.

Banks.—National of Mexico *rose* ⅛, to 10½, ⅞, and Imperial Ottoman, ⅛, to 11 9-16, 11-16; but National Provincial (£12 paid) *fell* ⅛, to 50½, 51½.

Commercial, Industrial, &c.—Daniell and Sons' Breweries *rose* ⅛, to 8½, 9½, and Hotchkiss Ordinary, ⅛, to 9, ⅛; but Bell's Asbestos *fell* ⅛, to 11, ⅛; Borax (Limited) Debentures, 1, to 95, 96; and London and South African Exploration, ⅛, to 15¼, 16¼. Hydraulic (Duncan) closed at 6½, ⅞.

Financial, Land, and Investment.—Hudson's Bay *rose* ⅛, to 19, ⅛; New Zealand Loan and Mercantile, ⅛, to 3¾, 4; and New Zealand Trust and Loan, ⅛, to 8½, 9½.

Iron and Steel.—West Cumberland Iron *rose* ⅛, to 3, 4.

Shipping.—Cunard (£10 paid) *rose* ⅛, to 6¼, ⅞; Mercantile, ⅛, to 6½, 7½; New Zealand, ⅛, to 2½, ⅞; Orient, ⅛, to 7, 8; Royal Mail, 1, to 63, 66; Shaw-Savill, ⅛, to 7½, 8½; and Union, ⅛, to 12, 13.

Corporation Stocks.—Boston City, 1835, *rose* 2, to 101, 107.

Mines.—De Beers *fell* ⅞, to 30⅛, ⅜; Kimberley Central, ⅞, to 34⅛, ⅜; Jagersfontein, 1, to 12⅛, ⅜; Griqualand, ⅛, to 5⅛, ⅜; Bultfontein, ⅛, to 6⅛, ⅜; ditto Consolidated, 6d, to 25s 6d, 26s 6d; Anglo-African, ⅛, to 3⅛, ⅜; Namaqua, ⅛, to 2⅞, 3⅛; and Republic, 6d, to 3s 3d, 3s 9d; but Mason and Barry *rose* 7-16, to 11 5-16, 7-16; Cape, 1-16, to 4⅛, ⅜; Day Dawn, 6d, to 17s, 18s; and Linares, ⅛, to 7, ⅛. Rio Tinto closed at 22 7-16, 9-16.

Subjoined is an account of the amount of bank notes authorised by law to be issued by the several banks of issue in Ireland, and the average amount of bank notes in circulation, and of coin held, during the four weeks ending Saturday, August 18:

	Circulation authorised.	Average circulation.	Average amount of coin held.
Bank of Ireland	£3,738,428	[illegible]	[illegible]
Provincial Bank of Ireland	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Belfast Banking Company	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northern Banking Company	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ulster Banking Company	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
National Bank (Limited)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Annexed are quotations from the Continent, received through Reuter's Telegraph Company:

PARIS, Sept. 8.—Three per Ct. Perpetual Rentes, money, 83 47½; [illegible]

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 8.—Three and a Half per Ct. Dutch, [illegible]

[illegible]

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM LLOYD'S, SEPT. 8, 1888.)

MAIL AND STEAMSHIP NEWS.

[illegible]

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[illegible]

WRECKS AND CASUALTIES.

[illegible]

SPECIAL MARKET REPORTS—SATURDAY.

METROPOLITAN MEAT.—[illegible]

SHADWELL FISH.—[illegible]

WHITECHAPEL HAY AND STRAW.—[illegible]

BOROUGH HOP.—[illegible]

LIVERPOOL COTTON.—[illegible]

CHESTER CORN.—[illegible]

CORK CORN.—[illegible]

DONCASTER CORN.—[illegible]

NEWCASTLE CORN.—[illegible]

CORK BUTTER.—[illegible]

LAW NOTICES—THIS DAY.

BANKRUPTCY.—[illegible]

FIRE AT A WELSH RECTORY.—About four o'clock on Saturday morning Bodfary rectory, Denbigh, the residence of Canon Browne, was discovered to be on fire. [illegible]

THURSDAY IRRITATION AND COUGH.—[illegible]

"CLEARANCE SALE."—[illegible]

FIRE AT THE STAR AND GARTER, RICHMOND.

What proved a most disastrous fire—at any rate, to property—broke out on the premises of the Star and Garter Hotel, Richmond, on Saturday night. Happily no lives were lost, as the outbreak did not occur where there are any bed rooms. As is well known, beside the hotel itself stands another large building, both being joined at the back. The ground floor of this is used as a ball-room, which fortunately was not occupied on Saturday night. Below are the kitchens, while the only floor above is utilised for coffee rooms, &c. The fire, it is thought, broke out in one of the kitchens, but this cannot yet be said positively, neither can the origin of the outbreak be given; however, about ten o'clock it was discovered, and the alarm was at once raised. Within a few minutes the steam fire engine of the Richmond Volunteer Brigade was on the spot, and was followed at short intervals by other steamers and manuals from the under-mentioned local brigades: Richmond, Kew, Isleworth, Kingston and Surbiton, Ditton and Claygate, Hampton, Mortlake, &c. The fire spread rapidly, and at first it was found difficult to procure water, but an adequate supply was subsequently brought into requisition. The flames got a decided hold of the rear of the premises, which blazed furiously, and the firemen could not play upon it for a long while, as the ground slopes just at this spot, and forms quite a steep hill. Nevertheless, all that was possible was done from the front. Quickly spreading, the flames caught room after room, until, at about ten minutes past eleven, the whole place was ablaze. Ten minutes after the roof fell in with a fearful crash, which was heard on Ham-common, while the flames rose so high that they could be distinctly discerned in the districts of Surbiton, Esher, Wimbledon, and all round that part of Surrey. The police, mounted and on foot, did all they could under the direction of the local inspectors—Messrs. Goss and Aldredge—to keep the thousands of onlookers, who thronged every available place near, from hindering the work of the firemen. The ruins were continually played upon for several hours before the conflagration was anything like got under, and as daylight dawned a terrible wreck presented itself to the eye. The front wall was about the only part which stood at all firm. The inmates of the hotel, as soon as the cry of "Fire" was raised, carried out quantities of clothing and furniture, and stacked them in the Park close by. The firemen and police deserve praise for their efforts; great assistance was rendered by civilians.

Mr. A. Mells, manager of the hotel, writes: "The disastrous fire which occurred here on Saturday night was entirely confined to the Pavilion wing of the building, a part quite distinct from the main building, and which is always closed at the end of the season, except for occasional concerts and balls. I hope you will permit me to say, for the information of the public, that the business is carried on quite as usual, the hotel and restaurant being entirely uninjured."

Last night, the following official report of the fire was drawn up by the representatives of the London Salvage Corps, who were engaged at the scene: "Ten p.m., Saturday, Sept. 8, Star and Garter Hotel, Richmond, owned and tenanted by A. Miller, hotelkeeper; cause of fire unknown; insurance unknown. Damage: The east wing, comprising pavilion, banqueting hall, private rooms, lavatories, and offices, severely damaged by fire and most part of the roof burnt off; basement, used as kitchens, scullery, plate rooms, smoking rooms, and billiard rooms, severely damaged by water and breakage, the whole covering an area of about 130ft. by 70ft."

MARRIED WOMEN'S PROPERTY RIGHTS.

At the Westminster Police-court, on Saturday, a neatly-attired woman applied to Mr. Biron to grant her a "separation order" from her husband who, she said, left her six months ago, and who had now reappeared with the expressed intention of selling up her little home which she had got together by her own industry since he went away. Whilst she was out at work he had tried to take her bed to sell for a few shillings, and she was frightened he would assault her, as he had done before, if she resisted. He could easily earn £2 a week, but he would not work.

Mr. Biron: You could have brought him here for the assault.

Applicant (crying): I did, sir, but like a fool I did not go against him. Can he take my bit of furniture?

Mr. Biron: When were you married?

Applicant: In Yorkshire, eighteen years ago. I have bought the few things I have with my own hard earnings.

Mr. Biron: Your husband can take everything you have and sell it. That is the law, madam.

Applicant (weeping): It cannot be so cruel. To think my home should be sold up by a man who will not work.

Mr. Biron: That is the law, I repeat, even though you are living apart from your husband. But, if he threatened you with personal violence, that is another matter. I will put a stop to that; and, in the first place, the warrant officer shall caution him. Don't remain under the mistake, however, that any of the things you have bought are your own.

Applicant left the box crying.

Another woman, poorly but respectably dressed, also applied to Mr. Biron to help her, as her husband, who did no work and had lost a good situation through his dissolute habits, was selling up the home she had got together, and had actually pulled her poor children's bed from under them and parted with it for five shillings. She had been married eighteen years.

Mr. Biron: Then, if he chooses to sell the furniture, no human being can stop it.

Applicant, crying bitterly, said she saw no prospect for herself and children but the workhouse. She bought the furniture, and, if her husband could sell it, it was a bad law.

Mr. Biron: That is possible. The law has been altered, but it does not protect you. It only affects women married since the commencement of 1883.

The applicant, who seemed much distressed by the information she derived, then left the box.

CRICKET.

LORD LONDESBOROUGH'S ELEVEN v. AUSTRALIANS.

The concluding day's play in this match took place at Scarborough on Saturday, in cold and threatening weather, before a moderate attendance of spectators. The wicket, owing to the breeze, had dried rapidly on the surface, and played queerly. The Australians collapsed in an unaccountable manner for the very insignificant score of 57, leaving the England team winners by the substantial majority of 155 runs. The Londesborough team, with the overnight score of nine wickets for 135 runs, added 10 before Pilling was bowled, setting the Australians 213 to win. Against Briggs and Peel they could do little, and half of them were dismissed for 27, and the innings closed for an additional 30. Only one batsman, Bonnor, obtained double figures. In the match Jones and Edwards were credited with cyphers in each innings. Briggs, who bowled magnificently, took seven wickets at a cost of 22 runs. The fielding of the winners was everything that could be desired. Score:

LORD LONDESBOROUGH'S ELEVEN.

W. G. Grace, c Worrall, b Ferris	8	c Worrall, b Turner	38
C. I. Thornton, c Blackham, b Turner	0	b Turner	0
Abel, b Turner	0	b Turner	14
Barnes, c M'Donnell, b Lyons	65	b Lyons	1
Gunn, c Worrall, b Lyons	33	b Turner	21
Lord Harris, c Blackham, b Turner	16	b Turner	0
Ulyett, b Lyons	10	b Turner	13
Lohmann, st Blackham, b Ferris	7	c Jones, b Ferris	21
Briggs, b Turner	23	l b w, b Turner	18
Peel, b Ferris	4	not out	7
Pilling, not out	11	b Turner	12
L b	7	B 5, l b 3	8
Total	163	Total	166

AUSTRALIANS.

P. S. M'Donnell, l b w, b Peel	15	b Briggs	6
A. C. Bannerman, b Briggs	20	b Briggs	0
H. Trott, c Grace, b Peel	25	l b w, b Peel	0
G. J. Bonnor, c Lohmann, b Briggs	21	c Lohmann, b Briggs	13
S. P. Jones, c Barnes, b Briggs	0	st Pilling, b Peel	0
J. J. Lyons, c Lohmann, b Briggs	0	b Briggs	7
C. T. B. Turner, l b w, b Peel	0	c Grace, b Briggs	7
J. Worrall, c Abel, b Peel	5	b Briggs	8
J. M'C. Blackham, c Grace, b Briggs	0	not out	2
J. D. Edwards, b Briggs	0	b Briggs	0
J. J. Ferris, not out	1	run out	9
B 4, l b 1	5	B 1, l b 1	2
Total	96	Total	57

ENGLAND—First Innings.

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
C. T. B. Turner	30.3	13	60	4	J. Worrall	5	0	13	0
J. J. Ferris	35	20	45	3	J. J. Lyons	13	5	22	3

Second Innings.

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
C. T. B. Turner	60.1	26	74	8	J. Lyons	6	0	19	1
J. J. Ferris	35	13	64	1					

AUSTRALIANS—First Innings.

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Peel	46	22	57	4	Briggs	38.1	19	18	6
Lohmann	15	5	36	0					

Second Innings.

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Peel	20	7	31	2	Briggs	19.3	10	22	7

Umpires—Sherwin and Farrands.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE CLUB AND GROUND v. SURREY CLUB AND GROUND.

At Northampton on Saturday the home team suffered defeat by eight wickets. Wretched weather prevailed, and the ground was all against the batsmen. The home team had the best of the first innings by 15 runs, but in their second venture the bowling of Beaumont and Sharpe was much too good, and they were got rid of for 45, the last named bowler taking five wickets at a cost of only 8 runs. Surrey required 61 runs to win, and this number they secured for the loss of two wickets.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

SHAW AND SHREWSBURY'S AUSTRALIAN ELEVEN v. THE AUSTRALIANS.

For this fixture, which opens to-day on the ground at Holbeck, Leeds, the teams will be as under:

Shaw and Shrewsbury's Team: C. A. Smith (captain), L. C. Docker, W. Newham, and G. Brann, with Ulyett, M. Read, Preston, Briggs, Pilling, Pougher, and Lohmann.

Australians (selected from)—A. C. Bannerman (N.S.W.), J. M'C. Blackham (V.), G. J. Bonnor (N.S.W.), H. F. Boyle (V.), P. S. M'Donnell (N.S.W.) (captain), J. D. Edwards (V.), J. J. Ferris (N.S.W.), A. H. Jarvis (S.A.), J. J. Lyons (S.A.), H. Trott (V.), C. T. B. Turner (N.S.W.), J. Worrall (V.), and S. P. Jones (N.S.W.).

SURREY ELEVEN v. TWENTY COLTS OF SURREY.

In this match, to be decided at the Oval to-day and to-morrow, the following will be the teams:

Surrey: W. W. Read, M. P. Bowden, K. J. Key, Beaumont, Bowley, Read, Henderson, Abel, Brockley, Mills, and Sharpe.

Colts: A. F. Clarke (Mitcham) (captain), N. C. Cooper (Brighton College), F. E. Goad (Eton College), G. W. Hodley (Harrow School), N. A. Harvey (Mitcham), E. Gilbert (Banstead), and L. Mortimer (Clifton College), with Street (Godalming), Hoar (Chiddingfold), Lane, Ebey, and Adams (Croydon), Sydenham (Woodside), Thomson and Watts (Kennington), Davies (Dulwich), Weston (Wimbledon), Sheers (Clapham), and Forster and Pepper (Putney).

ATHLETICS.

The "Daily Telegraph" athletic sports were held at the Crystal Palace on Saturday afternoon. The following is a brief return of the final heats:

120 Yards Handicap.—W. Poole (10 yards start), 1; R. Berry (13), 2; C. Ade (10), 3. Won by two yards; three yards between second and third.

300 Yards Handicap.—W. Bedford (17), 1; W. Warren (7), 2; A. Forbe (17), 3. Won by a yard and a half; foot between second and third.

Mile Walking Handicap.—W. Birbes (scratch), 1; H. Vines (250), 2; S. Richmond (250), 3. Won by 25 yards; same distance between second and third.

120 Yards Veterans' Handicap.—C. Calvert, 1; C. Ade, 2. Won by two yards.

100 Yards Swimming Handicap.—J. Haste (60 sec.), 1; J. Robertson (30 sec.), 2. Won by two yards.

NEW RUPTURE APPLIANCES.—Sufferers may save themselves a lifetime of discomfort and suffering by being properly fitted with a perfect appliance. [illegible]

Sealskin Garments and Ladies' Furs at half-price. [illegible]

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

ANTICIPATIONS OF DONCASTER.

The racing season advances this year all too rapidly, and even before the St. Leger is a thing of the past the first warnings of winter have been sounded. What with the bitterly cold wind and the clouded skies it did not seem in the least degree inappropriate to be assisting at Sandown Park on Saturday in a day's sport entirely confined to the Grand National Rules. The innovation proved successful enough as far as the size of the fields was concerned, although in a busy week the results can, in this column, be dismissed without comment. On the previous day chief interest had centred in the juvenile competition, and it was a sort of coincidence that Laureate and Alto, the respective winners of the Sandown Nursery and the Michaelmas Stakes, had gained their previous brackets at Great Yarmouth. The former accomplished, perhaps, no mean performance in presenting 11lb to Waterfall, as when this filly carried a bigger weight in the Hinchingbrook Nursery at Huntingdon she cut her opponents up in the first quarter of a mile. The triumph of Laureate was preceded by a coup from the same stables at Four Oaks Park, and whereas Mr. Hammond bred the son of Petrarch, James Waugh did likewise in the case of Teviot, whose paternity rests in dispute between Marden and Lucebit. The most important two-year-old winners at Derby may be divided into classes, the Nursery prize takers being Eulalia and Screech Owl; while the honours in the weight-for-age line were shared by the filly by Bruce—Mrs. Jones, and Sweetbriar. The last-named was beyond doubt the best form of the week, and from the style in which she ran away with the Harrington Stakes, no wonder need be expressed that she made an ordinary Maiden Plate at the Newmarket July a stepping stone to the Rous Memorial Stakes at Goodwood. So far, I should reckon her the fastest two-year-old filly in training, and there are few, indeed, of the stronger sex who would possess much chance just now of clipping her wings. The success of the Mrs. Jones' filly in the Breeders' Foal Stakes is discounted a little by the fact that the pair placed second and third, Windfall and Bret Harte, were reckoned of little account, added to which the latter was "nowhere" when receiving a lot of weight in the Harrington Stakes from Sweetbriar. The half-sister to Harpenden can, nevertheless, claim a nice turn of speed, and she will hardly fail to draw attention to her yearling relative, a colt by Zealot, in the sale paddock at Doncaster. The advantage of the handicap enabled Eulalia to creep home from a useful trio in Ixia, Lutzen, and Italica for the Devonshire Nursery, and she has turned out, therefore, well worth the 410 guineas paid for her last July twelvemonth. Sandal, who secured the same honours last year, appears to have deteriorated, as in the race for the Hartington Plate she at no time promised to justify favouritism, and the honours, if not the verdict, rested with Noble Chieftain, his effort under a big weight being of a brilliant kind. Lord Penrhyn, it turns out, did not pay a shilling too much for him in the spring, although the speculation looked doubtful when he succumbed to Lobster at Manchester in the early days of summer. The influence Rada's victory exercised upon the St. Leger may be better dealt with below, priority been given here to the fact that the inability of Exmoor, Phil, Veracity, Cactus, and Fulmen to finish in the first flight for the Peveril of the Peak Plate has dropped them one and all for the Cambridgeshire. The favouritism bestowed upon Minting shows that in the opinion of good judges he has no mean chance of bringing off a performance without parallel in handicap annals. All I can say is that nobody would begrudge him the Cambridgeshire spoils, but he will hardly be reserved for this engagement alone, as the Champion Stakes can be reckoned at his mercy a fortnight beforehand. Minting, be it added, has been handicapped to allow upwards of a stone in excess of weight for age both to Friar's Balsam and Satiety, and should the Kingsclere unfortunate come back to his form this would probably turn out an impossible undertaking. There will be the usual ringing of changes upon the Cesarewitch at Doncaster, and at present the trio in greatest demand before the publication of the weights—namely, Decision, Trayles, and Ténébreuse—retain their ground. Decision has not received any indulgence, however, and, although credited with fine staying powers, his Northampton beating at the hands of Oliver Twist is virtually ignored. The three-year-olds are headed by Satiety, Orbit, and Acme, and if the course does not prove beyond the compass of the first-named he can claim a great chance. The handicapper takes a very light view of the recent victories of Tonans, and, considering that Dan Dancer was much travel-worn when he won the Ascot Stakes, 6st 9lb reads like a tolerably mild burden. Many of the horses that have no pretensions to gallop the course will doubtless escape further liability on Tuesday by paying the minor forfeit, and there may be a proportionately better acceptance for the Cambridgeshire, in spite of the dread so freely entertained of Minting.

The usual signs of busy life assert themselves from Doncaster, and what with the sale paddock in the morning, the Town Moor in the afternoon, and the Subscription Room at night, there is a constant succession of work during the whole of the four days. The sport promises to be of an interesting if not plethoric character, and the question of enjoyment entirely rests with the clerk of the weather, who seems just now in doubtful mood. The Champagne Stakes claims precedence on Tuesday, and it has often been said or written that in this historical race Chitabob and Donovan would decide their rubber. The important fact was overlooked, however, that Donovan had not even been entered, and the next appearance of the Duke of Portland's colt will doubtless be in the Lancashire Plate at Manchester. Chitabob is supplemented by Gay Hampton, Gulbeyaz, Fitztraver, Gagoul, and Seclusion, as far as concerns public form, while of the dark lot Melanion boasts of close relationship to Ayrshire, and Enthusiast is an own brother to Energy. We shall have to wait a little longer for the début of Melanion, and the verdict looks at the mercy of CHITABOB, who should be followed home by Gay Hampton and Gulbeyaz. The Great Yorkshire Handicap may hardly draw such a good field as last year, seeing that Button Park and Fealty, Riversdale and Mosspaul, and Admiral Benbow and Treasurer are stable companions. Exmoor was "running on" at Derby in the Peveril of the Peak Plate, and over a course that will bring his stamina into play he must take a strong part. Another that should not retrograde upon the Derby form is St. Helen; and, although Button Park and Riversdale were once good horses, and might be again, I shall here split my vote between ST. HELEN and EXMOOR. In the Glasgow Plate for two-year-olds EULALIA has a decided chance of following up her last week's victory, and RYDAL should secure the Filly Stakes, as, if not set much of a task at Goodwood, when she accounted for the Molecomb Stakes, the opposition is again moderate. Since the big entry was published for the Clumber Plate, Sweetbriar and the Mrs. Jones filly have incurred the extreme penalty of 14lb, and extra weight has also been earned by Laureate and Hermia. With a run I should be quite willing to stand or fall by SWEETBRIAR. She has no other engagements immediately in view. The Fitzwilliam Stakes, to which optional selling allowances are attached, may fall to the share either of STOCKWICK or THE SHREW, and between ABU KLEA and ARUNDEL I am divided in the Doncaster Welter Plate. For some weeks past it has been anticipated that the field for the St. Leger would be much above the recent average, and this may even now turn out the case. What use will it be to run Aperse, Caerlaverock, and Arrandale, after their failures at Derby? Time enough to speak of them as likely competitors when they have reached the scene of action. Danbydale hardly looks like accompanying Seabreeze to the post, and the following estimate may not be found wide of the mark:

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS.

Ayrshire, by Hampton—Atalanta	F. Barrett.
Seabreeze, by Isonomy—St. Marguerite	Robinson.
Orbit, by Bend Or—Fair Alice	T. Cannon.
Zanzibar, by Sterling—Lady Paramount	G. Barrett.
Estafette, by Galopin—Corrie	S. Loates.
Love-in-Idleness, by Mask—Lucetta	J. Woodburn.
Belle Mahone, by Uncas—Jenny Howlet	Fagan.
Chillington, by Chippendale—Duvernay	Rickaby.
Dorothy Draggletail, by Springfield—Syringa	F. Webb.
Ossory, by Bend Or—Lily Agnes	T. Cannon, jun.
Apollo, by Hampton—Rosy Cross	——
Benburb, by Ben Battle—Ermeline	——
Stronvar, by FitzJames—Minna	Glover.
Merry Andrew, by Chippendale—Jubilant	Wall.

Ayrshire, the winner of the Two Thousand and Derby, has not been an uninterruptedly sound colt. Last autumn he pulled up lame after a brilliant display in the Champagne Stakes, and had to forfeit all his October liabilities. This year he was under a certain amount of suspicion before the Derby, and, although he put his enemies to shame on the Epsom Downs, something occurred to him at the beginning of the Ascot week, so that for a long time he was strictly confined to walking exercise. Still, both owner and trainer made light of the mishap which had befallen him, and from the day that he commenced work in earnest for the St. Leger there has been no stoppage of any sort. The occasional hints that he was being indulged with a light preparation did not prevent his gradual advance, therefore, in the market, and the first shock was on Saturday, when the report came from Newmarket that at the end of his gallop with Seaton he had betrayed symptoms of lameness. On the strength of this news, which, I may observe, is denied in many quarters, Ayrshire experienced sharp opposition, and, although he recovered somewhat towards the evening, the suspicion remains behind. Should it turn out that nothing has gone wrong with Ayrshire, the money must tell a tale in his favour to-morrow, when I suppose he will leave Newmarket for the scene of action. In spite of the Goodwood collapse, and the unconcealed hostility which led to the laying of 6 to 4 for a place at a time when it was not warranted, Seabreeze has recovered her best position. The reports of her Autumn progress are indeed very favourable, and if she has come back to her real self there is no getting away from the fact that she was alone capable last year of fighting a good fight against Friar's Balsam. If Jewitt has managed to catch her nicely she must take an immense amount of beating, although it may be doubted whether she stays really well, added to which she has once or twice shown the soft symptoms that belonged to her dam, St. Marguerite. The Duke of Westminster, as in the Eclipse Stakes, depends upon Orbit and Ossory, of whom the former will go to the post thoroughly capable of staying every yard of the course. His form is not equal to that of either Ayrshire or Seabreeze, and from the first-named he received a full 10lb beating both in the Two Thousand and St. Leger. On the other hand, he has been free from any sort of doubt, and, with the flat course admirably suited to him, I shall be much disappointed if he does not secure the place for which he is so kindly backed. The fillies likely to do battle in addition to Seabreeze are Zanzibar, Estafette, Love-in-Idleness, Belle Mahone, and Dorothy Draggletail, of whom the Manton filly jumped into fame at Goodwood by carrying off in turn the Sussex Stakes and the Nassau Stakes. In the one event Seabreeze and Ossory disgraced themselves much, leaving Estafette to finish second, and in the other the runner-up was Love-in-Idleness. That Zanzibar owed her victories to the state of the ground was my firm conviction, and, rightly or wrongly, she does not give me the idea of being able with fair going to win the St. Leger. Moreover, she is hardly, if anything, better on the book than Estafette, as the sister to Corrie Roy was attempting to allow her 5lb in the Sussex Stakes, and had been put to the pinch on the previous day in so unexpectedly wearing down Satiety. Love-in-Idleness may fail to stay the course; Belle Mahone was beaten in the most uncompromising style by Caerlaverock and Aperse at Redcar; and Dorothy Draggletail is without an atom of book recommendation, as she was one of the unplaced maidens in the Coronation Stakes at Ascot, and received 10lb and a hollow beating from Hazlehatch and Cotillon at the Newmarket July. The unmitigated failure of Merry Andrew last week at Derby reconciles the statement that he has been found inferior to Chillington, and there are faint hopes of the principal patron of the Stanton stable seeing his colours in the first flight. The pick of the outsiders on some running is Stronvar, and should there be a move in his behalf he will assuredly see less than the present rate of odds. At the same time, I cannot see the necessity of searching beyond the three favourites for the actual winner, and if all is not well with AYRSHIRE—a point which to-morrow should decide—my vote will go to ORBIT. The Tattersall Sale Stakes may enable YARD ARM to mend upon his York overthrow, as he escapes a penalty, and, pending some of the results of the first day, I should select PLANTAGENET and ABU KLEA for the Cleveland Handicap. On Thursday the penalties and allowances in the Rous Plate for two-year-olds give a margin of 12lb, and this amount of weight would separate Chitabob, and those who have yet to make their mark in public life. If CHITABOB does not go in for double honours on the Town Moor the verdict may fall to the hands of HORTENSE or CARMINE, of whom the latter has not been seen since she was sold by General Pearson to Lord Penrhyn in the Spring. KINGFISHER and FELIX—dead-heaters on this course in June—have good chances in the Alexandra Plate, and, as usual, there are plenty to choose from in the Portland Plate, beginning with Bismarck and descending to Horse Mint. The former does not appear to be in his Goodwood trim, as he finished some few lengths behind Hawthorn, Noble Chieftain, and Assiduity in the Hartington Plate at Derby. Through Hawthorn John Dawson ought to be able to discover a dangerous article, and others that take my fancy at first sight are NORA, 8st 12lb, THE GLOAMIN', 8st 12lb, and ROSE WINDOW, 7st 13lb. The Zetland Stakes can appropriately be booked to CAERLAVEROCK, and GRAFTON may only experience trouble from Dornoch in the Scarborough Stakes. All the St. Leger candidates of any prominence are engaged again on Friday, and thus Ayrshire, Orbit, Ossory, and Estafette crop up in the Doncaster Stakes, with the addition of Satiety and Rada; while Seabreeze, Estafette, and Dorothy Draggletail are to be met with in the Park-hill Stakes. The result of each race will be to some extent foreshadowed by the St. Leger, and it is too soon to attempt a definite conclusion for the Prince of Wales's Nursery, in which Dryad II., Carmine, Robin Hood, and D'Orsay are a noteworthy quartet.

Sunday Night. HOTSPUR.

LONDON BETTING—SATURDAY.

The St. Leger market to-day was entirely upset by a report being in circulation that Ayrshire had pulled up lame, and at one time as much as 7 to 2 was laid, and 100 to 40 booked to Seabreeze. A reaction later on occurred, as 250 to 100 was taken about the Derby winner, and 300 to 100 laid against Seabreeze, while 110 to 100 was twice betted on the pair coupled. Once Orbit was backed at 4 to 1, but later on half a point more was obtainable, and Zanzibar finally stood friendless at 100 to 7. Estafette was backed at 25 to 1, and Love in Idleness was best business of the outsiders. For the Great Yorkshire Handicap Exmoor and St. Helen were firm favourites at 5 to 1 and 6 to 1 respectively, and the feature of the Cesarewitch was the firmness of Decision, who advanced to 100 to 6; while Minting was backed at 100 to 9 for the Cambridgeshire. Prices:

GREAT YORKSHIRE HANDICAP.

5 to 1 agst Exmoor (t) | 10 to 1 agst Admiral Benbow (t)
6 to 1 — St. Helen (t) | 10 to 1 — Mosspaul (t)

ST. LEGER.

5 to 2 agst Ayrshire (t & o) | 100 to 6 agst Ossory (t & o)
3 to 1 — Seabreeze (t & o) | 25 to 1 — Estafette (t & o)
9 to 2 — Orbit (t & off) | 40 to 1 — Stronvar (t & o)
100 to 7 — Zanzibar (t) | 50 to 1 — Love in Idleness (t)

11 to 10 on Ayrshire and Seabreeze coupled (laid & off)
Even agst Ayrshire 1, 2, 3 (t & w)

CESAREWITCH.

100 to 6 agst Decision (t and w) | 33 to 1 agst Clan Chattan (t)
20 to 1 — Trayles (t) | 40 to 1 — Phil (t)
20 to 1 — Ténébreuse (t & o) | 40 to 1 — Dan Dancer (t)
25 to 1 — Acme (t) | 40 to 1 — Fleetwork (t)
25 to 1 — Satiety (t)

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

100 to 9 agst Minting (t) | 40 to 1 agst Phil (t)
33 to 1 — Abu Klea (t) | 50 to 1 — Attila (t)
40 to 1 — Thunderstorm (t) | 50 to 1 — Galosh (t)
40 to 1 — Tenebreuse (t) | 50 to 1 — Florentine (t)
40 to 1 — Satiety (t) | 50 to 1 — Peterborough (t)

SATURDAY NIGHT.

ST. LEGER.

5 to 2 agst Ayrshire (t and w)

SATURDAY'S WINNERS AND STARTING PRICES.

SANDOWN PARK SEPTEMBER MEETING.

Race.	Horse.	Rider.	Price.
Maiden Hurdle Race (9)	Touch and Go	G. Morris	5 to 1
Hunters' Hurdle Race (6)	Bamboo	Cooper	5 to 2
Handicap Hurdle Race (10)	Adanapar	W. Corner	3 to 1
Three-Year-Old Hunters' Hurdle (5)	Lady Julia	Page	9 to 4
Selling Hurdle Race (5)	Willie Blair	A. Hall	5 to 1
Selling Hunters' Flat (8)	Perseus	Mr. Abington	8 to 15
Hunters' Flat Race (5)	Little Boy Blue	Mr. A. Coventry	11 to 10

[The figures in parentheses indicate the number of starters.]

SANDOWN PARK SEPTEMBER MEETING.

SATURDAY.

A MAIDEN HURDLE RACE of 100 sovs; [illegible]

[illegible]

A HUNTERS' HURDLE RACE of 100 sovs; [illegible]

[illegible]

A HANDICAP HURDLE RACE [illegible]

[illegible]

Goschen, 100 to 8 agst Comline, 10 to 1 agst Redcliffe, 100 to 8 agst Duke of Richmond, 100 to 8 each agst Lady Lothian and Scottish Minstrel, 100 to 6 agst Chidham, and 20 to 1 each agst Eight Bells, Starlight, and Adanapar offered.

Starlight cut out the work, attended by Redcliffe, Intruder, and Caroline, while Adanapar and Lady Onslow came next, with Scottish Minstrel in the rear. A mile from home Adanapar became second, and soon after took the lead, pursued by Starlight and Redcliffe to the last hurdles, where the latter took second place, but could not overhaul Adanapar, who won by a head; a bad third. Duke of Richmond was fourth, Black Bess fifth, and Chidham last.

A THREE-YEAR-OLD HUNTERS' HURDLE RACE of 100 sovs; 11st 7lb each; entrance 2 guineas. 2 miles (over eight hurdles).

Mr. W. G. Stevens's Lady Julia, by Julius Cæsar—Lady Montague, 10st 7lb	(Page)	1
Mr. T. Cannon's Maharajah, 10st 7lb	(Mawson)	2
Mr. C. C. Dormer's Aldford, 11st 7lb	(G. Lowe)	3
Mr. A. Yates's Bohemian, 10st 7lb	(Childs)	0
Mr. J. A. Irwin's Piper, by Pellegrino—Miss Gertrude, 10st 7lb	(Barker)	disq.

(Winner trained by Owner.)

Betting—9 to 4 each agst Lady Julia and Aldford, 5 to 1 each agst Maharajah and Piper, and 100 to 15 agst Bohemian.

Piper led all the way, and won easily by thirty lengths. Aldford fell at the last flight of hurdles.

An objection to Piper, who finished first by thirty lengths, on the ground that he was not qualified to run, was sustained, and the race awarded to Lady Julia, who finished second. Lady Julia was sold to Mr. T. Stevens, jun., for 105 guineas. Subsequently an objection was lodged by the owner of Piper on the ground that, according to its conditions the race should be declared void.

A SELLING HURDLE RACE of 100 sovs; weight for age; winner to be sold for 50 sovs; entrance 3 sovs. 2 miles (over eight flights of hurdles).

Mr. T. A. J. Evans's Willie Blair by Belle—Roedstone, 6 yrs, 11st 12lb	(A. Hall)	1
Mr. Thirlwell's Golden Love, 3 yrs, 10st 7lb	(Halsey)	2
Mr. T. H. Wilson's Brilliant, 5 yrs, 12st 3lb	(Spender)	3
Mr. C. Neville's Review, aged, 12st 3lb	(Barnes)	0
Mr. W. Kennedy's Window, 4 yrs, 11st 10lb	(H. Escott)	0

(Winner trained by Vincent.)

Betting—9 to 4 agst Window, 5 to 2 agst Brilliant, 3 to 1 agst Willie Blair, and 6 to 1 each agst Review and Golden Love.

Willie Blair held the command throughout, and won in a canter by three lengths; a bad third.

A SELLING HUNTERS' FLAT RACE of 100 sovs; weight for age; winner to be sold for 50 sovs; entrance 3 sovs. 2 miles (on the flat).

Mr. W. Gardner's Perseus, by Springfield—Crocus, 5 yrs, 11st 12lb	(Mr. Abington)	1
Mr. S. Nesbitt's Zareas, 5 yrs, 11st 12lb	(Mr. A. Coventry)	2
Mr. R. Dick's Colchester, 5 yrs, 11st 12lb	(Owner)	3
Mr. R. Greville's Crafty, aged, 12st	(Owner)	0
Mr. H. C. Collier's Corvette, 6 yrs, 12st	(Mr. H. Barnard)	0
Mr. J. W. Hasame's Weasel, aged, 12st	(Atkinson)	0
Mr. G. Woodlands' Sir Watkin, 5 yrs, 11st 12lb	(Mr. G. Woodlands, jun.)	0
Mr. S. Savage's Magna Charta, 6 yrs, 11st 12lb	(Sir J. Duke)	0

(Winner trained by Ryan.)

Betting—11 to 8 on Perseus, 5 to 1 agst Weasel, 7 to 1 agst Zareas.

Crafty was first away, pursued by Corvette, Sir Watkin, and Colchester, with Weasel next, and so they ran for half a mile, when Colchester took the lead. The latter was attended by Corvette and Weasel to the bend for home, where Perseus closed, and, assuming the command half-way up the straight, won by three lengths; a head divided second and third. Corvette was fourth, and Sir Watkin last.

A HUNTERS' FLAT RACE of 100 sovs; weight for age; winners extra; entrance 3 sovs. 2 miles.

Mr. H. E. Beddington's Little Boy Blue, by Caerulean—Princess Theresa, 6 yrs, 11st 10lb	(Mr. A. Coventry)	1
Sir J. Duke's Overton, 6 yrs, 11st 5lb	(Owner)	2
Mr. E. W. Baird's Playful, aged, 12st 3lb	(Owner)	3
Mr. F. V. Turner's Hop Bitters, 6 yrs, 11st 7lb	(Owner)	0
Mr. Atkinson's Hiccough, 4 yrs, 11st	(Owner)	0

(Winner trained by T. Cannon.)

Betting—11 to 10 agst Little Boy Blue, 5 to 1 agst Playful, 100 to 30 agst Overton, and 100 to 7 each agst Hop Bitters and Hiccough (offered).

Overton showed the way until they were a quarter of a mile from home, when Little Boy Blue took the lead and won by five lengths; a bad third.

LATEST BETTING ON THE COURSE.

ST. LEGER.

11 to 4 agst Seabreeze (off) | 100 to 7 agst Zanzibar (t)
7 to 2 — Ayrshire (off) | 20 to 1 — Estafette (t)
5 to 2 — Orbit (o; 5 to 1 w)

CESAREWITCH.

100 to 10 agst Decision (t)

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

10 to 1 agst Minting (off) | 1000 to 30 agst Abu Klea (t)

At the conclusion of the Maiden Hurdle Race the number of The M. F. H. was hoisted as being third, and this mistake remained uncorrected for a considerable time. The number of Volcano was ultimately substituted. In the Selling Hurdle Race Review was placed third by the judge and his number was hoisted. After a long delay it was removed, and that of Brilliant, who finished third, was displayed.

SELECTIONS FOR THE WEEK.

DONCASTER SEPTEMBER MEETING.

THE ST. LEGER.

Sportsman—Ayrshire.
Sporting Life—Ayrshire.
Referee—Ayrshire.
The Field—Ayrshire.
Land and Water—Ayrshire.
Sporting Times—Orbit.

GREAT YORKSHIRE HANDICAP.—Sportsman—Exmoor. Sporting Life—Exmoor. Referee—Exmoor or St. Helen. Field—Exmoor or St. Helen. Land and Water—Button Park or Mosspaul. Sporting Times—Serpento or St. Helen.

CHAMPAGNE STAKES.—Sportsman—Chitabob. Sporting Life—Chitabob. Referee—Chitabob. Field—Chitabob. Land and Water—Chitabob. Sporting Times—Chitabob.

[illegible]

CARMINE. SCARBOROUGH STAKES.—Sportsman—Benburb. Sporting Life—Bellatrix. Referee—Dornoch or Bellatrix. Field—Dornoch. Land and Water—Grafton or Dornoch. Sporting Times—Benburb.

ZETLAND STAKES.—Sportsman—Caerlaverock. Sporting Life—Caerlaverock. Referee—Caerlaverock. Land and Water—Caerlaverock. Sporting Times—Caerlaverock.

PARK HILL STAKES.—Sportsman—Estafette. Sporting Life—Seabreeze or Zanzibar. Referee—Estafette or Dorothy Draggletail. Field—Seabreeze. Land and Water—Seabreeze or Dorothy Draggletail. Sporting Times—Seabreeze or Belle Mahone.

PRINCE OF WALES'S NURSERY PLATE.—Sportsman—The Governor. Sporting Life—Amphion or D'Orsay. Referee—Aspen Leaf or The Governor. Field—Amphion. Land and Water—Robin Hood or D'Orsay. Sporting Times—Carmine.

DONCASTER STAKES.—Sportsman—Rada. Sporting Life—Orbit or Rada. Referee—Rada or Estafette. Field—Orbit or Ossory (in the absence of Ayrshire). Land and Water—Orbit or Ossory. Sporting Times—Orbit or Satiety.

PRIVATE SWEEPSTAKES.—Sportsman—Spearmint. Referee—Spearmint or Panzerschiff. Field—Scottish King. Sporting Times—Spearmint or Scottish King.

DONCASTER SCRATCHINGS.

ALL ENGAGEMENTS HERE.—Angle, Prom, Ham.
ALL HANDICAPS.—Socrates, Queen Bee, Sweetheart.
GLASGOW PLATE.—Rose d'Amour.
ST. LEGER.—All horses in Mr. Peck's name, Blue Sill, Star, and Sky Pilot.
CLUMBER PLATE.—Devonian.
DONCASTER STAKES.—Sky Pilot.

ROWING.

THAMES ROWING CLUB.—The members of the premier amateur club of the metropolis decided their annual pair-oar race on Saturday last, when three crews raced between Putney and Hammersmith, the water being very unfavourable for light craft. Result: J. E. Spagnoletti (steered), A. S. Falconer (stroke), 1; C. E. Smith (steered), F. Clarke (stroke), 2; W. H. Eyre (steered), M. C. Gie (stroke), 3. Spagnoletti and partner were the smartest at the start, and passing the club quarters they headed Smith and Clarke a length; the same distance dividing the others. A fairly good race ensued to the Point, but thence the leaders drew away and won by three lengths; Eyre and Gie beaten off.

LONDON ROWING CLUB.—Senior Sculls formed the programme of this prominent amateur club on Saturday, four members taking part in the annual contest from Putney to Hammersmith. It was thought to be a good thing for Bruce-Dick, but unfortunately that gentleman, when leading, came to grief, his craft sinking off the Soap Works. Details: R. B. Cubitt, 1; M. W. Mossop, 2; G. Vaux, 3; Bruce-Dick, 0. The latter led on and maintained his advantage to Rose Bank, but he then began to come back, owing to the gradual filling of his boat, and Cubitt secured a good lead. Off the Soap Works Bruce-Dick had to swim for it, and Cubitt eventually beat Mossop very easily by about fifty yards; bad third.

CYCLING.

SURREY BICYCLE CLUB.

The Autumn meeting of this popular club was held on Saturday at Kennington Oval, when, in spite of the somewhat unfavourable weather, a cold wind making matters unpleasant for visitors, there was a very large gathering. As usual, the programme was an attractive one, the four events set for decision drawing a numerous entry, and among the competitors the most prominent riders of the season were found. Some close and exciting racing was witnessed, especially in the Ten Miles Race for the Challenge Cup, but the Mile Scratch Race was spoiled by reason of the contestants making a waiting race of it. It was found after the racing had been finished that the track was a long way short of the proper distance. Details:

One Mile Open Handicap (81 entries, 46 starters).—Final Heat: T. W. Nobbs, Silverdale C.C., 150 yards start, 1; W. Lamb, Gainsborough C.C., 160, 2; H. Strickland, Finchley H., 160, 3. Won after a fine race by a yard; a foot dividing second and third. Time, 2min 45sec.

One Mile Scratch Race.—Final Heat: F. J. Osmond, Norwood S.B.C., 1; W. Ball, Speedwell B.C., 2; S. Williams, Catford C.C., 3. There was no attempt at racing until the last lap, when Osmond spurted in front, and won, after a rare finish, by a foot. Time, 3min 32 1-5sec.

Two Miles Safety Bicycle Handicap.—Final Heat: F. W. Coldrey, Kildare B.C., 220 yards start, 1; D. Dodds, Catford C.C., 340, 2; C. E. Kirby, Kennington C.C., 300, 3. Won easily by twenty yards. Time, 5min 46 1-5sec.

Ten Miles Scratch Race.—F. J. Osmond, Norwood B.C., 1; W. F. Ball, Speedwell B.C., 2; F. P. Wood, Brixton H.C., 3; H. McRae, L.B.C., 4. Also ran: W. G. Bramson, Lewisham B.C., E. W. Brewerton, Surrey B.C.; W. Gates, Rochester C.C.; F. Kelland, Silverdale C.C.; L. Strood, Oxford U.B.C.; S. Williams, Catford B.C. There being a prize given for the leader at the end of the largest number of laps, the race was made interesting, and several tried for this honour, Wood eventually getting the medal. He showed the way until the ninth mile, when only six were left on the track. Osmond, waiting until then, shot in front, and, after a most determined struggle with Ball, won by a yard; four yards between second and third. Time, 33min 35 4-5sec. This would have been a best on record had the track been of the full length.

FIFTEEN MILES PROFESSIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP.

About 2,000 spectators assembled at the North Shields track on Saturday to witness the race for the Fifteen Miles Professional Championship. Most of the prominent English cyclists took part in the race, which in the end resulted in favour of English by a foot, after a grand finish, a foot only dividing second and third. Result: T. H. English, North Shields, 1; W. Wood, North Shields, 2; R. H. English, North Shields, 3. Also started: Fred Wood, Leicester; W. Yeoman, Cherton; C. Dutton, North Shields; T. Battensby, North Shields.

CYCLING IN HOLLAND.—A Reuter's telegram, dated Scheveningen, Sept. 9, states: "At a cycling meeting held here to-day the principal event was an International Tricycle (Scratch) Race, over a course of five kilometres (3 miles 185 yards). The race was won by Daniel Albone, of Biggleswade, England, who completed the distance in 11min 10sec."

FOOTBALL.

The following are the results of the most important Association football matches decided on Saturday:

GLASGOW RANGERS v. CANADIANS.—Played at Govan, and the result of a capital game was a draw, each side scoring one goal.

PRESTON NORTH END v. BURNLEY.—The North End Club opened their season at Deepdale, when 7,000 persons were present. The game was well contested, and the Prestonians won by five goals to two.

HALLIWELL v. BURY.—At Bury the home team suffered defeat by two goals to one.

CREWE ALEXANDRA v. BOOTLE.—This match was played at Crewe, the visitors winning by four goals to one.

SHEFFIELD WEDNESDAY v. NOTTS FOREST.—Fine weather prevailed at Sheffield, and there was a large attendance. A splendidly contested game ended in a draw.

BLACKBURN OLYMPIC v. BLACKBURN PARK-ROAD.—Played at Park-road, Blackburn. Park-road scored two goals to one in the first half, but Olympic equalised score in second portion of the game, and the match ended in a draw.

WEST BROMWICH ALBION v. STOKE.—4,000 spectators assembled on the ground of the latter club to witness this match. A grand game resulted. Nothing was scored in the first half, but in the second the visitors secured two goals to their opponents' nil.

EVERTON v. ACCRINGTON.—Played at Everton, before 9,000 spectators. Neither side scored during the first portion of the game, but afterwards the home team twice sent the ball through to their rivals' once.

BLACKBURN ROVERS v. NEWTON HEATH.—In brilliant weather, and before an assemblage of 6,000 spectators, these teams tried conclusions at Newton Heath. At half-time each side had scored one goal each, but, after changing ends the Heath team added another point, and won by two goals to one.

DERBY JUNCTION v. DERBY MIDLAND.—The Junction team had the best of the game throughout, and won by four goals to one.

NOTTS RANGERS v. LINCOLN CITY.—Played at Nottingham. Live goals were won by one goal to nil.

FOOTBALL IN NEW ZEALAND.—A Reuter's telegram dated Auckland, Sept. 8, says: "The English Football Team have arrived here from Australia on their second visit to this colony, and to-day played a match against a fifteen of Auckland. The game was hotly contested, but in the end the Englishmen proved the victors, scoring [illegible]"

THE WHITECHAPEL MURDERS

LATEST OF THE SERIES.

Early on Saturday morning a ghastly murder was perpetrated near Spitalfields Market, under circumstances which have led the police to the belief that the author of the diabolical outrage was the same person who ten days ago cruelly killed Mary Ann Nicholls, in Buck's-row. Some officers also consider that the latest Whitechapel mystery is the fourth of a series of similar crimes which have taken place in the neighbourhood during the present year, and that one person alone is responsible for these awful deaths. In each case the victim was a woman, belonging, there is every reason to suppose, to the class of unfortunates who infest the locality. The first murder at Christmas passed without much notice, and no evidence of identification was adduced at the inquest. A wholly satisfactory explanation of the cause of death was not forthcoming, but in some respects the nature of the injuries sustained had a resemblance to those which were inflicted upon the three other women who have since succumbed to violence of a most revolting character. In August, near to the scene of the first tragedy, a Mrs. Turner was discovered upon the landing of some model dwellings in George-yard, and it was ascertained that she had received no fewer than thirty-six stabbing wounds. The still more recent and very horrible murder of Mary Ann Nicholls in Buck's-row, which is within a very short distance of George-yard, has been more than paralleled by the latest deed of ferocity which has thrown Whitechapel into a state of panic. This last crime was committed in Hanbury-street, not far removed from Buck's-row. The woman, now lying dead at the mortuary in Montague-street, awaiting the inquest of to-day, has been identified as Annie Chapman, well known as one of the frequenters of a common lodging-house in Dorset-street. Her past history is to some extent known, but her relatives—the mother, sister, and brother-in-law—have not been found. The manner in which Chapman came to her end corresponds almost in every detail with the mode in which Nicholls was brutally done to death by an unknown assailant. She seems to have been decoyed by a man in the early hours of the morning into a place where he might effect his purpose unobserved. The woman's clothes, when her corpse was found, were thrown up and her body exposed. Her throat was cut and the murderer, yielding to the impulse of a maniac, had then disembowelled the corpse. With so much cunning was the horrifying deed carried out that apparently no clue would seem to have been left which may serve to unearth the criminal. No knife or weapon of any sort was picked up; no one saw the murderer; and the outrage was without conceivable motive. Altogether this entire absence thus far alike of personal testimony and circumstantial evidence have very naturally contributed greatly to alarm the inhabitants throughout the district.

Hanbury-street is a narrow thoroughfare, having Commercial-street at the western end and Baker's-row, Whitechapel, at the eastern extremity. It bisects Brick-lane, which runs between Bethnal-green-road and Whitechapel-road. The District Railway line, which has its terminus at Mile-end, opposite the London Hospital, is situate to the eastwards, and it divides Buck's-row from Hanbury-street, which was lately called Brown-lane. This neighbourhood is described as a very rough one, and respectable people are accustomed to avoid it. It is inhabited by dock labourers, market porters, the tenants of common lodging-houses, and a certain number of cabinet-makers who supply the furniture establishments of Curtain-road. Leather aprons and knives are, therefore, by no means uncommonly to be seen in the district. In these squalid parts of the metropolis aggravated assaults, attended by flesh wounds from knives, are frequently met with, and men and women become accustomed to scenes of violence. The people do not appear, however, to interfere with each other's affairs, unless provoked. Late at night there are many scenes of degradation and immorality, and with these the man now sought by the police was evidently familiar. It is this information which enabled him to commit murder unperceived and to escape without detection. The houses in Hanbury-street are seldom more than two or three storeys in height. No. 29 has two rooms on the ground-floor, with a cellar below. Above there are two floors, the front rooms each having two windows, and there is an attic, with one large window, of the character to indicate that the house was originally occupied by silk weavers. The window of the ground-floor room in the front has a pair of green shutters, and the apartment is used as a cat's-meat shop. On the right of this shop there is a narrow door opening into a passage about 3ft. wide and 20ft. long, leading down two stone steps into a yard at the back. The flooring of this passage is bare and rough; the doors, at each end, have no locks; and there is nothing to prevent any one knowing the ways of the place to walk from the street into the yard. This yard is of small dimensions, about fifteen feet square. It contains a shed, in which packing cases are made, and is separated from the adjoining properties by fences about five feet high. No outlet exists at the rear whatever, and the theory has been formed that the murderer and his victim entered the yard by the ordinary ingress, and that the way of escape led in the same direction. Not a sound was heard to fix any time when either event could have occurred. On Saturday the sun rose at twenty-three minutes past five; for half an hour previously the light would be such as to render it difficult for any one to distinguish even near objects. At a quarter before five o'clock John Richardson, of 2, St. John-street, son of the landlady of 29, Hanbury-street, the proprietor of the packing-case business, as usual went to his mother's to see if everything was right in the back yard. A short while before there had been a burglary in this place. Richardson sat down on the steps to cut a piece of leather from his boot. The door would then partially hide the corner between the house and the fence. This man is quite clear that he saw nothing to attract his attention before he left. About twenty-five minutes past five Albert Cadosch, living at No. 31, the next house on the left hand side, entered the yard adjoining that of No. 29. He states that he heard some talking on the other side of the palings, and he distinguished the word "No." There was then, he fancied, a slight scuffle, with the noise of something falling, but he took no notice, thinking that it was from his neighbours. Half an hour later, at six o'clock, one of the lodgers at No. 29, John Davis, before going to his work, walked along the passage into the yard. He was horrified to discover, near to the steps, close to the fence, the recumbent body of the woman Chapman, covered with blood, the head towards the wall and the knees drawn up, with the clothing disarranged. Her throat had been cut, and there were frightful gashes and hideous mutilations of the body. At once Davis ran to the Commercial-street Police-station, giving the alarm on his way to some men who were waiting to begin work. Fifteen persons sleep in the house behind which the discovery was made, and most of them saw the dreadful sight. It is the opinion of Mrs. Richardson that the deceased had not moved an inch after she was struck, but had died instantly. The blood had flowed to the doorstep, and the witness believes that the murderer must have gone away with blood marks upon his clothing. A pan of water stood in the yard, but it had not been used. Adam Osborne, of 31, Hanbury-street, looking over the fence, also saw the corpse which had been left in such a frightful condition. Evidently the work of mutilation had been undertaken with a most determined purpose; but although the offence was of a far more ghastly character than any which had preceded it, and which rumour has ascribed to the same hand, it may be stated that several reports which have been published possess sensational features not warranted by the facts. All that appears to have been done by the miscreant was first to silence the woman by cutting her throat, almost from ear to ear, and then, with a large and keen weapon, to rip the body from groin to breast-bone, throwing the organs thus exposed under one arm. In order not to lose any evidence of value, the post-mortem examination was conducted without delay at the mortuary, to which the body had been removed by the police divisional surgeon, who, upon advice, reserves his description of the injuries until the inquest. It is, however, this gentleman's opinion, as communicated to his chiefs, that death had taken place some two or three hours prior to the first examination of the corpse, shortly after the discovery. If that view of the medical aspect of the case be correctly stated, the time of the murder must have been earlier than four in the morning, which seems difficult to reconcile with the statements of other witnesses.

Some of the evidence as to the actual hour of the commission of the crime has been already mentioned. There is other testimony of importance upon this point, but it is necessary first to refer to the matter of identification. The body was that of a woman forty-five years of age and five feet high, who in lifetime was well-formed and of good looks. The complexion was fair, the hair of a wavy brown, the nose large and strongly marked, and the colour of the eyes blue. From the third finger of the left hand rings had been wrenched off, and the hands and arms were much bruised. Deceased wore laced-up boots and striped stockings, two cotton petticoats, and was otherwise respectably, though poorly, dressed. In the pockets there were a handkerchief, two small combs, and an envelope with the seal of the Sussex Regiment. There were also found two farthings polished brightly, and, according to some, these coins had been passed off as half-sovereigns upon the deceased by her murderer. It was also assumed that she was of questionable character, and that she had accompanied the man into the yard of her own accord. That this might have happened without disturbing the sleepers in the house may be seen from the statement of Mrs. Richardson, who has been the occupier of the house for fifteen years, some of her lodgers having been with her as long as twelve. She says: "They mostly work at the fish market or in the Spitalfields Market. Some of the carmen leave home as early as one a.m., while others go out at four and five, so that the place is open all night, and any one can get in. It is certain that the deceased came voluntarily into the yard, as if there had been any struggle it must have been heard. Several persons sleep at the back of the house, and some had their windows open, but no noise was heard from the yard. One of my lodgers, a carman, named Thompson, employed at Goodson's, in Brick-lane, went out at four o'clock in the morning. He did not go into the yard, but he did not notice anything particular in the passage. My son John came in at ten minutes to five, and he gave a look round before he went to market. He walked into the yard, but no one was there then, and everything was right. Just before six o'clock, when Mr. Davis, another of my lodgers, came down, he found the deceased lying in the corner of the yard, close to the house, and by the side of the step. The only possible clue that I can think of is that Mr. Thompson's wife met a man about a month ago lying on the stairs, about four o'clock in the morning. He spoke with a foreign accent. When asked what he was doing there he replied he was waiting to do a 'doss' before the market opened. He slept on the stairs that night, and I believe on other nights also."

When the news of the crime was noised abroad the dead woman was first identified by a man who had known her as Annie "Sivey." On inquiry being made it was learned from the deputy of a lodging house at 30, Dorset-street, that she had stopped there with a man known as Jack Sivey, a sieve-maker. She had the character of a quiet woman, and from the same source of information it was gleaned that she had had two children—one, the boy, a cripple, being maintained at a charitable school, and the other, a girl, getting a living in France. According to another statement this girl is employed in a French circus. A little later in the day, at ten o'clock, the police were put in possession of more complete information. Amelia Farmer, who had occupied the next bed to that of deceased, in another lodging-house in Dorset-street, which they had lately put up, stated that she had known Chapman for a considerable time. She was taken to the mortuary and immediately recognised her friend. Subsequently she said that Annie Chapman, who was the wife of a veterinary surgeon at Windsor, had for a long time been separated from her husband by mutual agreement, and had been allowed 10s a week by him for her maintenance. The money had been sent by Post-office Order, made payable at the Commercial-street Post-office, and had always come regularly. About eighteen months ago the instalments suddenly ceased, and, upon inquiry being made, it was found that the husband had died. Annie Chapman had two children, but where they were she could not say. The deceased had a mother and sister, who were living in the neighbourhood of Brompton or Fulham. Farmer had been in the habit of writing letters for her friend. She could not remember the exact address of the mother or sister, but thought it was near the Brompton Hospital. Last Monday Chapman had intimated her intention of communicating with her sister, saying, "If I can get a pair of boots from my sister I shall go hop-picking." Another relative, a brother-in-law of the deceased, lived somewhere in or near Oxford-street. Farmer asserted that her murdered friend was apparently a sober, steady-going sort of woman, and one who seldom took any drink. For some time past she had been living occasionally with a man named Ted Stanley, who had been in the militia, but was now working at some neighbouring brewery. Ted Stanley was a good-tempered man, rather tall, about 5ft. 10in., fair, and of florid complexion. He was the last man in the world to have quarrelled with Chapman, nor would he have injured her in any way. At the beginning of the week the deceased had been rather severely knocked about in the breast and face by another woman of the locality through jealousy in connection with Ted Stanley, and had been obliged to go to the casual ward or infirmary. As a regular means of livelihood she had not been in the habit of frequenting the streets, but had made antimacassars for sale. Sometimes she would buy flowers or matches with which to pick up a living. Farmer was perfectly certain that on Friday night the murdered woman had worn three rings, which were not genuine, but were imitations, otherwise she would not have troubled to go out and find money for her lodgings. The police, on the statement of Farmer, are making a vigilant search for the mother, sister, and brother-in-law. A man named Chapman, from Oxford-street, has been found, but he proves to be no relation.

It has been ascertained that the deceased woman did wear two rings at the time of her death. They were of brass. One was a wedding ring, and the other a keeper of fancy pattern. Both are missing, and the police are still searching for them. It was believed on Saturday night that an important clue had been obtained, a pawnbroker having detained rings of the same description which were offered in pledge, but the incident has no reference to the murder, as investigation has showed. With regard to the deceased's movements on the night preceding her death, it has been learned that she came out of an infirmary on the Friday morning, and that on the night of the same day she returned to the lodging-house, at 35, Dorset-street, the deputy of which, Timothy Donovan, states that Chapman stayed there on the previous Saturday night. She had been in the habit of coming there for the past four months. She was a quiet woman, and gave no trouble. He had heard her say she wished she was as well off as her relatives, but she never told him who her friends were or where they lived. A pensioner or a soldier usually came to the lodging-house with her on Saturday nights, and generally he stayed until the Monday morning. He would be able to identify the man instantly if he saw him. After the man left on Monday, deceased would usually remain in the room for some days longer, the charge being eightpence per night. The man stayed at the house from Saturday to Monday last, and when he went the deceased went with him. She was not seen at the place again until Friday night about half-past eleven o'clock, when she passed the doorway, and Donovan, calling out, asked her where she had been since Monday, and why she had not slept there, to which she replied, "I have been in the infirmary." Then she went on her way in the direction of Bishopsgate-street. About 1.40 a.m. on Saturday morning she came again to the lodging-house, and asked for a bed. The message was brought upstairs to him, and he sent downstairs to ask for the money. The woman replied, "I haven't enough now, but keep my bed for me. I sha'n't be long." Then as she was going away she said to John Evans, the watchman, "Brummy, I won't be long. See that Jim keeps my bed for me." She was the worse for drink at the time, and was eating some baked potatoes. He saw nothing of her again until he was called to the mortuary yesterday morning, when he identified the deceased by her features and her wavy hair, which was turning grey. After the deceased left on Monday last he found two large bottles in the room, one containing medicine, and labelled as follows: "St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Take two tablespoonfuls three times a day." The other bottle contained a milky lotion, and was labelled "St. Bartholomew's Hospital. The lotion. Poison." This, he thought, confirmed her statement that she had been under medical treatment. But there is no proof that the bottles really belonged to Chapman. According to the statement of Simpson and Stevens, two young men who knew the deceased at Dorset-street, she returned to the lodging-house at twelve o'clock, saying that she had been to see some friends at Vauxhall. There are several reports of deceased having been seen in the company of a man early on Saturday morning, but little reliance is placed upon them. In one case, a man employed at a public-house, who gave information, failed to identify the deceased as the woman he believed to have been called out of the place at five a.m. by a man in a skull cap. Similar statements to those which follow have been supplied to the police, who are investigating them in the hope that they may furnish a clue of value; but it has to be borne in mind that the inhabitants of the district have been in an excited state of mind, and they might easily be mistaken in the appearance of the supposed blood-stains.

Mrs. Fiddymont, wife of the proprietor of the Prince Albert public-house, at the corner of Brushfield and Stewart streets, half a mile from the scene of the murder, states that at seven o'clock yesterday morning she was standing in the bar talking with another woman, a friend, in the first compartment. Suddenly there came into the middle compartment a man whose rough appearance frightened her. He had on a brown stiff hat, a dark coat, and no waistcoat. He came in with his hat drawn over his eyes, his face being partly concealed, and he asked for "half a pint of four ale." She drew the ale, and meanwhile looked at him through the mirror at the back of the bar. As soon as he saw the woman in the other compartment watching him he turned his back, and got the partition between himself and her. It struck Mrs. Fiddymont particularly that there were blood-spots on the back of his right hand. This fact, taken in connection with his appearance, caused her uneasiness. She also noticed that his shirt was torn. As soon as he had drunk the ale, which he swallowed at a gulp, he went out. Mrs. Mary Chappell, a friend, who lives at 28, Stewart-street, near by, corroborates Mrs. Fiddymont. When the man came in the expression of his eyes caught her attention, his look was so startling and terrifying. It frightened Mrs. Fiddymont so that she requested her to stay. The man wore a light-blue check shirt, which was torn badly, into rags in fact, on the right shoulder. There was a narrow streak of blood under his right ear, parallel with the edge of his shirt. There was also dried blood between the fingers of his hand. When he went out she slipped out the other door, and watched him as he went towards Bishopsgate-street. She called Joseph Taylor's attention to him, and Taylor followed him. Taylor is a builder, of 22, Stewart-street, and states that as soon as his attention was attracted to the man he followed him. He walked rapidly, and came alongside him, but did not speak to him. The man was rather thin, about 5ft 8in high, and apparently between forty and fifty years of age. He had a shabby-genteel look, wore pepper-and-salt trousers which fitted badly, and a dark coat. When Taylor came alongside him the man glanced at him, and Taylor's description of the look was, "His eyes were as wild as a hawk's." The man walked holding his coat together at the top. He had a nervous and frightened way about him. He wore a ginger-coloured moustache and had short sandy hair. Taylor ceased to follow him, but watched him as far as Halfmoon-street.

A number of sensational stories are altogether without corroboration, such, for instance, as the tale that writing was seen on the wall of No. 29: "I have now done three, and intend to do nine more and give myself up." One version says some such threat as "Five—Fifteen more and I give myself up." was written upon a piece of paper that was picked up. There has also been a good deal said about "Leather Apron," a man who is known as a blackmailer of women. The police have some particulars of this man which it is not to the public interest to divulge, but it is stated that the description which has been published of him is misleading. He is reported to have been seen in various places, and in South London. So much has been said of "Leather Apron" that, when it became known that a leather apron had been discovered in the yard, the people immediately associated it with the supposed culprit. There were three aprons, in fact, and they belonged to workmen, who have no connection with the case. With regard to the bright farthings found on the deceased, a woman has stated that a man accosted her on Saturday morning and gave her two "half-sovereigns," but that, when he became violent, she screamed and he ran off. She discovered afterwards that the "half-sovereigns" were two brass medals. It is said that this woman did accompany the man, who seemed as if he would kill her, to a house in Hanbury-street, possibly No. 29, at 2.30 a.m.

On Saturday there were many exciting scenes in the neighbourhood; but yesterday, although occasion was taken to preach sermons upon the subject, and to deliver speeches condemnatory of the police, the perturbation had visibly calmed down. Inspectors Abberline and Helson are pursuing their inquiries, and measures have been taken narrowly to watch every street lest any fresh crime should be attempted. On Saturday a woman raised a cry against a man that he was the murderer, and he was thereupon pursued by a crowd. Fortunately the police were enabled to give him protection. The arrest of a man who had cut a woman in Spitalfields Market with a knife, also caused commotion, and led to the report that another murder had occurred. More than one person was detained on suspicion; one at Limehouse, another at Bethnal-green, and a third at Deptford, but in each case no tangible result followed. A crowd collected about the Commercial-street Police-station yesterday morning, but it is a customary pastime on Sunday mornings to watch for prisoners who are brought in. It is stated that the post-mortem examination has shown that a portion of the flesh is missing from the stomach. The inquest, which is to be opened this morning at the Working Lads' Institute, Whitechapel-road, will elicit the official facts as regards the condition of the body.

At eight o'clock last night the Scotland-yard authorities had come to a definite conclusion as to the description of the murderer of two, at least, of the hapless women found dead at the East-end, and the following is the official telegram despatched to every station throughout the metropolis and suburbs: "Commercial-street, 8.20 p.m.—Description of a man wanted, who entered a passage of the house at which the murder was committed with a prostitute, at two a.m. the 8th. Aged thirty-seven, height 5ft 7in, rather dark, beard and moustache; dress, short dark jacket, dark vest and trousers, black scarf and black felt hat; spoke with a foreign accent."

Terrible as is the story, told above, of the murder of Annie Chapman, it is made all the more painfully significant when considered in the light of recent records of capital crimes committed in the same locality. Within less than twelve months four women have been done to death, in streets adjacent to Whitechapel-road, in a manner which has left no room to doubt that resort has been had to foul play of the worst kind. It is a regrettable fact, worthy of the serious attention of residents in this vast metropolis, that vigilant as are the members of the police force, their numbers are not nearly sufficient to enable them, however wisely distributed, to afford a reasonably adequate "safe conduct" to that indefinite and indefinable factor, the "public." The increase of the police establishment has been often advocated by responsible advisers, but the advice has been in the past, as it still is, regarded with indifference by the statesmen in charge of the exchequer. Notice has already been given that attention will again be called to the matter in the next session of Parliament, and it cannot be doubted that the shocking events which are now engrossing the minds of the people of London will lend a melancholy zest to any discussion that may be raised on the subject in the House of Commons. It is obvious, however, that no augmentation of the police force could supply absolute immunity from crimes of the astounding character recently perpetrated. Prevention is said to be better than cure, and what London seems to want is better means of guarding against crime and of bringing offenders, after detection, home to justice. The first of the series of murders was committed so far back as last Christmas, when the body of a woman was discovered with a stick or iron instrument thrust into her body as if she had been interred under the law until recently applicable to suicides, which required a person found guilty of *felo de se* to be buried at the four cross-roads with a stake driven through the chest. In this case the woman was never identified, and no particular sensation was caused, the death being generally assumed to be the result of a drunken freak on the part of the nameless ruffians who swarm about Whitechapel. The second noticeable tragedy occurred on Aug. 7 last, when a woman named Martha Turner, aged thirty-five, a hawker, was discovered lying dead on the first floor landing of some model dwellings known as George-yard-buildings, Commercial-street, Spitalfields. The body when found presented a shocking appearance, being covered with stab-wounds to the number of thirty-nine, some of which appeared to have been caused by a bayonet. At the inquest reference was made to the similarity of this murder to that which had been perpetrated in the same locality at Christmas, and a verdict was returned of "Wilful murder against some person or persons unknown." Scarcely had the emotion caused by this affair had time to abate when another discovery was made which, for the brutality exercised on the victim, was even more shocking. As Constable John Neil was walking down Buck's-row, Thomas-street, Whitechapel, about 3.45 a.m., on Aug. 31, he discovered a woman, apparently between thirty-five and forty years of age, lying at the side of the street with her throat cut right open from ear to ear, the instrument with which the deed had been committed having apparently traversed the throat from left to right. The wound was an inch wide, and blood was flowing profusely. She was immediately conveyed to the Whitechapel mortuary, where it was found that besides the wound in the throat the lower part of the abdomen was completely ripped open, the bowels protruding. The wound extended nearly to the breast, and had evidently been effected with a large knife. Buck's-row, where the deceased was discovered, is described as a narrow passage, running out of Thomas-street, containing a dozen houses, said to be of a very low class. An inquest was opened on Tuesday last, when the body was identified as that of a Mrs. Nicholls, who had been separated from her husband for a period of eight years, and who had of late been leading a disreputable life. The inquiry stands adjourned until Monday next, and its future course will depend upon the statements which the police authorities may then be able to make. Meanwhile there is a general impression that all the outrages described, including that of Saturday, have been conceived and executed by one man, and he in all probability a maniac.

With reference to the murder of Mrs. Nicholls in Buck's-row, her husband (Mr. W. Nicholls) writes in regard to a statement that at the funeral of the deceased he did not recognise his own son: "That is not so. He left home of his own accord two years and a half ago, and I have always been on speaking terms with him. Only two or three months ago I saw him, and last week received two letters from him asking me if I knew of any work for him. I did not leave my wife during her confinement and go away with a nurse-girl. The dead woman deserted me four or five times, if not six. The last time she left me without any home, and with five children, the youngest one year and four months. I kept myself with the children where I was living for two and a half years before I took on with anybody, and not till after it was proved at Lambeth Police-court that she had misconducted herself."

Just after eleven o'clock on Saturday morning a woman passing through the Spitalfields Market was suddenly attacked by a man, who, after felling her to the ground with a blow, began to kick her, and then pulled out a knife. Some women who had collected, having the terrible tragedy that brought them there still fresh in their minds, on seeing the knife raised piercing shrieks of "Murder!" that were heard by the enormous crowds in Hanbury-street. There was at once a rush for the market, as it was declared by some that the murderer had been caught. Seeing the immense crowd swarming around him, the man who was the cause of the alarm made furious efforts to reach the woman, from whom he had been separated by some persons who interfered on her behalf. He, however, threw them on one side, fell upon the woman, knife in hand, and inflicted several stabs on her head. When he was again pulled away the woman lay motionless, and the immense crowd took up the cry of "Murder!" and the people outside called "Lynch him!" At this juncture the police arrived, arrested the man, and after a while had the woman conveyed on a stretcher to the police-station in Commercial-street, where she was examined by the divisional surgeon. She was found to be suffering from several wounds, but none of them were considered dangerous. She was subsequently removed to the London Hospital, where she was detained as an in-patient. The affair occurred midway between Buck's-row and Hanbury-street, where the last two horrible murders have been committed.

THE AFGHAN FRONTIER.

Further papers in connection with the Afghan Boundary Commission were issued on Saturday. Subjoined is the concluding letter:

"Ministry for Foreign Affairs, June 8, 1888.

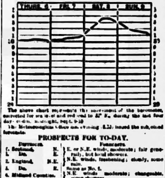
"M. L'AMBASSADEUR—I have received the note which your Excellency was good enough to address to me, dated May 31 (June 12), respecting the demarcation of the Afghan frontier carried out by Lieutenant-Colonel Yate, Major Peacocke, and Captain Komaroff, as well as the copies of the protocols, the synopsis of pillars, and the maps attached to them.

"The arrangements contained in the original documents signed by the above-named officers having, as it appears from the note referred to, received the sanction of her Britannic Majesty's Government, I have to inform you, on my part, that the Government of his Majesty the Emperor, my august Master, also recognises the entire validity of the arrangements in question.—Accept, &c., (Signed) GIERS."

THE TRADES UNION CONGRESS.

The twenty-first annual Trade Union Congress concluded at Bradford on Saturday, Mr. Shaftoe (Bradford) presiding.—The Chairman stated that as a considerable amount of dissatisfaction had been expressed with regard to the inadequacy of the previous day's discussion on the eight hours question, another resolution remitting the subject back to the Parliamentary Committee, with instructions to take a vote on the question, would be presented.—The resolution was adopted.—Mr. H. Friend (Sunderland) moved—"That this Congress is of opinion that the Merchant Seamen's Widows and Orphans' Pension Fund Bill is absolutely unnecessary, as there is every facility for seamen to provide for their wives and families without this; and we view a compulsory scheme with alarm, as it tends to destroy that self-help, self-respect, and self-reliance which has enabled us to meet in congress to-day, and therefore instruct the Parliamentary Committee to use every effort to prevent the passing of this Pensions Bill." Mr. Drummond described the bill as an attempt at a National Insurance Scheme in order to destroy their friendly society organisation. The resolution was adopted, as was one respecting the under-manning of ships. The Parliamentary Committee were instructed to take the necessary steps to either bring in a bill or insert a clause in any near future shipping legislation to remedy the evil.—Mr. Kell (Leicester) moved: "That this Congress is of opinion that definitions as given and the interpretations of the Conspiracy and Protection of Property Act, 1875, by Justices Stephens and Hawkins are contrary to the intentions of the Act.—Mr. Inskip (Leicester) said all the workmen required was permission to peaceably picket; they did not want to do anything unlawful or calculated to create a breach of the peace; but if they were not permitted to peaceably picket then he was satisfied they would go back to the old barbaric system of assault, and they claimed that if this happened it would not be the fault of the workman but the fault of those who had attempted to cripple them in their desire to carry out the law.—The resolution was carried.—Votes of thanks to the president, the vice-president, secretary, the Press, and others concluded the business.

"DAILY TELEGRAPH" WEATHER OBSERVATIONS.



The above chart represents the movement of the barometer, corrected for sea level and reduced to 32° F., during the last four days ending midnight, Sept. 9-10.

The Meteorological Office last evening (8.30) issued the subjoined forecasts:

PROSPECTS FOR TO-DAY.

Districts.		Forecasts.
0. Scotland,	N.	E. or N.E. winds, moderate; fair generally, but local showers.
1. Do.	E.	
2. England,	N.E.	N.E. winds, freshening; cloudy, some rain.
3. Do.	E.	Same as No. 1.
4. Midland Counties.		N.E. winds moderate; changeable, some showers.
5. England, (with London and Channel).	S.	N.E. winds, fresh or strong; unsettled, some showers.
6. Scotland,	W.	Same as Nos. 0 and 1.
7. England, (and N. Wales).	N.W.	Same as No. 2.
8. England, (and S. Wales).	S.W.	Same as No. 5.
9. Ireland,	N.	Same as No. 2.
10. Do.	S.	N.E. winds, moderate; cloudy, probably some rain.
Warnings.		The N. cone was hoisted this morning in Districts 4, 5, and parts of 2 and 6.

ROBERT H. SCOTT, Secretary.

LATEST INDICATIONS.

"DAILY TELEGRAPH" OFFICE, MONDAY (2 a.m.)

Bar.	Therm.	Wind.	Weather.
30·10 Steady.	51°	N.E. Calm.	Clear.

Our correspondents forward the following latest telegraphic reports:

[illegible].—Bar. 30·31; wind N.E.; weather fine.
HAVRE.—Bar. 30·14; wind E.N.E., light; weather, showery.
CORK.—Bar. 30·25, falling; weather fine.
EDINBURGH.—Bar. 30·36, falling, wind E., gentle; therm. 51°; weather fine.
KIRKWALL (ORKNEY) (9.46 a.m.).—Bar. 30·42; no wind; therm. 52°; weather fine.
PARIS.—Bar. 30·17; therm. at noon, 19°; weather dull.
DOVER.—Bar. 30, falling; wind E., moderate; weather, raining heavily in the early morning and during the evening; fine during the day; sea smooth; steamboats had good passages across the Channel; North-cone hoisted.
FOLKESTONE (9.0 p.m.).—Wind N., fresh; weather clear, with lightning; bar. 30·12, steady.
LIZARD (8.20 p.m.).—Wind E., moderate; fine.
SCILLY (8.47 p.m.).—Wind E.N.E., fresh; overcast; sea moderate.

Fresh N.W. winds and variable weather probable.

THE EXECUTION BELL AT NEWGATE.—The vestry of St. Sepulchre's, Holborn, have decided to agree to the scheme which has been prepared by the Charity Commissioners, diverting the fund which has hitherto been used for ringing the bell at the church on the occasion of an execution at Newgate, provided it can be done in a legal manner. Some doubt is expressed about this, in consequence of the property having been declared to be ecclesiastical property, and not charitable. In the event of the scheme being carried into effect, the bell will in all probability be rung as necessity arises, at the order of the Sheriffs, and thus the cost will be defrayed out of the county rate.

THE DIJON CATASTROPHE.—Miss Muriel Green, of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, Chester, has forwarded the following account of her miraculous escape from death in the dreadful collision at Dijon: "Just a line, darling mother, for you really to see that I am still left to you; but when lying with the railway débris and the engine on top of me for nearly a quarter of an hour, though it did not seem so long to me, I never thought you would hear from me again. I know how relieved you will be to know that I am simply with ministering angels—Lady Bowen and her two daughters and maid. No words can ever say how much I owe to them and my deliverers. We are at the Grand Hotel, Dijon; and I may get up this (Thursday) afternoon and go to Geneva on Saturday. I had three different doctors yesterday, and one came last night and again just now. I want you all to help me to thank God for such a marvellous escape. No one here can understand it. You can have no conception of the sadness. The only person in the carriage with me was killed."

Yes, Rupture can be cured, and without operation, but only by the American method, discovered and practised by Dr. J. A. Sherman, 64, Chancery-lane. Our advice is consult him; throw away your life-torturing trusses, be cured and happy. Send 6d. in stamps for his books of American and English cures and [illegible]—(ADVERTISEMENT.)

NEWS FROM VIENNA.

[TELEGRAM FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

VIENNA, Sept. 9.

The Prince of Wales arrived at Gmunden on Friday afternoon, and was met at the station by all the Royalty at present staying at the Villa Cumberland. His Royal Highness will have left Gmunden for Vienna to-night, and is expected to arrive here at seven to-morrow morning. The Prince will, doubtless, preserve his *incognito* until he has presented himself officially to the Emperor. He will be met at the station by General Ellis, Prince Louis Esterhazy, Austrian Military Attaché in London, and probably also by General Keith Fraser, who returns to Vienna to-night. His Royal Highness, who will stay at the Grand-Hôtel, will dine with the Emperor to-morrow evening.

Sir Augustus Paget, General Keith Fraser, and the *personnel* of the British Embassy will likewise dine at the Palace.

On Tuesday another dinner-party will be given at the Burg in celebration of the Czar's "Fête-day." After dinner his Royal Highness, accompanied by General Ellis and General Keith Fraser, will leave for the army-manœuvres in Croatia. The Prince is afterwards expected at the Imperial Château of Gödöllö, near Pest, and will remain there stag-shooting for a few days.

In Austrian military circles it is said that the Prince of Wales will then visit his regiment, the 12th Hussars, quartered at Gyongyos, also in Hungary. That would be before going to shoot on the estate of Count Tasilo Festetics on the Platten-See.

The Empress of Austria and Archduchess Valerie ascended the Sarstein, near Ischl, on Saturday last. The Sarstein Alp is nearly two thousand *mètres* high. The summit commands a magnificent panoramic view of snow-capped mountains. The Empress has of late years become an expert pedestrian, and, now that her medical advisers have forbidden horse-exercise, her Majesty makes long excursions on foot. Attended only by one or two members of her *suite*, she delights in visiting regions off the beaten track.

Yesterday, being the *Fête* of the Virgin Mary, was observed in this country as a general holiday. That implies not only the suspension of business of all kinds, but delay in the delivery of letters, the closing of Government-offices, and—no newspapers! Your daily contemporaries in Vienna interrupted their publication from yesterday morning till to-morrow afternoon. It is true that to-day not twenty per cent. of the population is in town. Those who cannot afford the railway get into the country by omnibus or tram. The Vienna tramcar is licensed to carry thirty odd passengers, but on a day like this nearly double that number manage to squeeze in. The consequence is not unfrequently that the unlucky creatures who are in the middle are unable to extricate themselves until they are far away from their destination. Fields and woods of picturesque beauty skirt the town. Wild-flowers may be gathered within half an hour's walk of St. Stephen's Cathedral, and you can stalk deer within an hour's drive of the Ringstrasse. The weather has improved. People are all the more eager to leave town as they have been kept at home all the Summer by the wet and cold. The wretched season we have had has been particularly trying for the Viennese, who live mostly out of their own houses. They are well-up to their reputation of being the most pleasure-seeking, play-going people of Europe. Two and sometimes three "Fête-days" follow one another in the Roman-Calendar as observed in this country, and until they are over you might, for purposes of business, just as well be in the midst of the Rocky mountains as in the Kaiserstadt. These happy folk are quite content to let the World revolve twice on its axis without troubling about politics—home or foreign.

Swallows in Austria are supposed to have begun their homeward flight yesterday, and within the next week the Emperor's faithful subjects are expected from their Summer-haunts back in town. Schools and colleges begin to reopen their doors; local Parliaments in all the provincial capitals of the Empire are beginning to hold sessions; and the representatives of the people are hastening with their families to the seat of argumentary war.

Troops were echeloned along the whole line of rail which the Czar and Czarina had to pass on their journey to South-Russia. There was one man for every telegraph post, and every now and then a small detachment of Cossacks. Not a soul was allowed to approach the line, and the Imperial train was preceded by a pilot-engine and carriage conveying technical and police officials.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.

The letter of President Cleveland, formally accepting the Democratic candidacy for the Presidency, has been published. It is devoted almost exclusively to the subject of the Tariff, and makes no mention of the Fisheries Question.

After an elaborate argument in favour of the reduction of the existing duties, the President says:

"We have entered upon no crusade of free trade. The reform we seek to inaugurate is predicated upon the utmost care for established industries and enterprises, a jealous regard for the interests of American labour, and a sincere desire to relieve the country from the injustice and danger of a condition which threatens evil to all the people of the land."

AUSTRALASIA.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

BRISBANE (QUEENSLAND), Sept. 8.—A torchlight meeting of 8,000 persons was held here last night, at which resolutions in support of the Ministry now in office were unanimously passed. Similar meetings are announced from various other parts of the colony.

Lord Knutsford has intimated that he awaits fuller despatches before giving his decision on the point at issue between the Governor and Ministry. The consequent delay in the settlement of the matter entails the postponement of the tariff proposals and other disarrangement of public business.

BRISBANE, Sept. 8 (Evening).—Sir Anthony Musgrave has to-day received instructions from Lord Knutsford, Secretary of State for the Colonies, to release the prisoner respecting whom a conflict arose between the Cabinet of Sir Thomas M'Ilwraith and the Governor. The deadlock caused by the incident is consequently at an end.

MICHAEL DAVITT AND MR. GLADSTONE.

Mr. Michael Davitt, in addressing a Nationalist demonstration at Knockaroe, Queen's County, yesterday, said Mr. Balfour, in his present treatment of Ireland, represented the same malignant feeling towards Ireland which characterised the British Government centuries ago. It was the Westminster Parliament, which was supported by the English people out of ignorance, who did all the mischief. If such acts were perpetrated in Russia or Turkey the landlords would be sent to gaol or the gallows; but because the brutality and infamy at the very doors of Englishmen had no compassion or feeling of admiration for a struggling class. The multitude and the magnitude of the outrages committed in Ireland seemed to have frozen up the wells of sympathy in English nature, and to turn what would be the compassion and remorse of generous minds into poisonous venom like that of the London *Times*, which was without a parallel in the record of national animosities. He confessed that he could not acquit the prominent men of the Liberal party from a *laissez faire* attitude towards the exterminating policy of Lord Salisbury, which looked like a left-handed acquiescence in eviction as a means of thinning the population of Ireland. It was the general custom at meetings and in the Nationalist papers to laud Mr. Gladstone to the skies. The cry "Gloria Gladstone in excelsis" had gone too far. So long as the Liberal party remained indifferent to the atrocities being perpetrated in Ireland they had no faith in the boasted alliance of English Liberals with the Nationalist party. In 1886 a hundred Liberals promised to visit Ireland and defy coercion, but they had not done so, under the belief that they would have preached patience to the people and a forbearance from retaliation that would be cowardly under other circumstances. The alliance, which was expected to be a shield, had proved a handcuff, leaving the people defenceless. Unless the Liberal party did something to ensure confidence some of them would feel compelled to fall back on means and methods not constitutional for the licensed instruments of tyranny. No time should, in his opinion, be lost in rallying their forces the world over for a definite campaign against the home destroyers. If people did not defend to the death their hearthstones they would never prove themselves worthy of getting their country to rule. A race that would allow the Balfours or Clanricardes to tumble their homes about their ears were unworthy of any sympathy. The speaker denied that evictions were organised by the National League to excite the sympathy of England.

ROMANTIC AFFAIR AT BRISTOL.—A melancholy case of a sailor lover revengefully attacking his sweetheart because she had married a rival while he was at sea occurred at Bristol yesterday, and is considered likely to end in the death of the young woman, Rosina Spennell. She was married only a week ago, and, her husband having gone to sea, her former lover, a sailor of Liverpool, returned on Saturday. Finding that the girl was married he attempted to drown his disappointment in drink; but yesterday afternoon he went to the house of the girl's mother, and asked for her. Seeing his excited state the inmates tried to hide Spennell, but as she was running away he overtook her, and stabbed her four times in the back with a clasp-knife. The wounds were deep, and the unfortunate girl was carried to the infirmary apparently in a dying condition, one wound having reached the lungs. The man, whose name is Murray, is in custody.

THE CHURCH ARMY.—The Archbishop of York and the Dean of Manchester are announced as speakers at the Church Army celebration of the Holy Communion at the Manchester Cathedral during the ensuing Church Congress.

THE "SERVIAN SCANDAL."

[TELEGRAM FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

VIENNA, Sept. 9.

Unheard-of precautions were taken at Belgrade last week in anticipation of a popular demonstration, which, however, did not come off. To judge by the far-reaching measures adopted by the authorities at the King's personal instigation on Queen Natalie's "Fête Day," there must be a rather strong feeling on the "Royal divorce question," not entirely favourable to his Majesty. On Thursday night numerous patrols of the *gendarmerie* guarded the capital. The troops were consigned to their quarters and at ten o'clock all places of public resort had to be closed, and no groups were allowed to gather in the streets. The neighbouring garrisons were under orders to be ready to proceed to Belgrade at a moment's notice. The arrival of strangers had to be immediately reported by all hotel and lodging-house keepers. On Friday morning a few people ventured to hang out flags, which were promptly removed by order of the police.

The opposition newspaper *Odjek* was seized before distribution, as it was expected that it would contain a Revolutionary proclamation. This suspicion was not justified. No such publication appeared in the *Odjek*. Another opposition organ, the *Nezavisnost*, contained the following outrageous attack on the Servian Prince-Minister:

> Get thee gone, Man of Blood! Do not try our patience longer! Boast not of having served thy sovereign and thy country! Since the catastrophe of Topchider public opinion has stigmatised thy brow with shame. Never wilt thou retrieve thy good name!

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

BELGRADE, Sept. 8.

Yesterday, the name-day of Queen Nathalie, passed off here without any demonstration.

BELGRADE, Sept. 9.

A letter from M. Pirotschanatz, Queen Nathalie's legal adviser, appears in all to-day's papers, declaring the version of her Majesty's reply to the charges brought against her by King Milan, lately published by a London morning paper, to be entirely fictitious.

GERMAN COURT AND POLITICS.

[TELEGRAM FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

BERLIN, Sept. 9.

The *North German Gazette* publishes two semi-official *dementis* this morning:

First, that nothing of the nature of a testamentary extract from the will of the late Kaiser Friedrich is about to be published, as nothing of the kind exists.

Secondly, that the rumour that Prince von Bismarck is about to resign his post as Minister of Commerce is a Summer *canard*.

The bestowal of a charter on the East-African Company by England, taken in connection with the recent news from Zanzibar of hostilities between the German Company and the natives, is being discussed in the papers.

Herr Gerhard Rohlfs' complaint that his countrymen will not make sufficient financial sacrifices for colonial enterprises is endorsed by the highly Conservative *Reichsbote*, which laments bitterly the cooling down of colonial enthusiasm in Germany.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—Stocks opened strong. Although dull, the market maintained a firm tone until the close. Money, easy; Petroleum, strong; Flour, quiet but steady; Sugar, firm but quiet; Tin and Iron, quiet. Wheat opened about ½c lower, and market has ruled weaker on the better weather reports from Europe, and "longs" selling. The export trade, however, has been fairly good, values finally closing at ⅛c to ¼c lower.

	Yesterday's Prices.	To-day's Prices.
Call Money, U.S. Government Bonds	1½ p.c.	1½ p.c.
Call Money, Other Securities	1½ p.c.	1½ p.c.
Exchange on London, Sixty Days	4 84½	4 84½
Cable Transfers	4 88½	4 88½
Exchange on Paris (60 days' sight)	5 23¾	5 23¾
Exchange on Berlin (60 days' sight)	94½	94½
Four per Cent. U.S. Funded Loan	129	129
Western Union Telegraph Shares	84⅞	84⅝
Canada Southern Shares	52⅜	52½
Canadian Pacific Shares	57½	57⅜
Central of New Jersey Shares	90⅜	90⅜
Central Pacific Shares	35⅝	36½
Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy	113½	113⅜
Chicago and North-West. Ordinary	115½	115⅞
Chicago and North-West. Pref. Shrs.	145½	145½
Chicago, Milwaukee, & St. Paul Shrs.	72⅜	72
Chicago, Milwaukee, &c., Preferred	112	112½
Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western	144⅜	144½
Denver and Rio Grande Shares	18½	18½
Illinois Central Shares	119½	119½
Lake Shore and Michigan Southern	98½	98
Louisville and Nashville Shares	60⅜	60⅜
Michigan Central Shares	86	86
Missouri, Kansas, and Texas Shares	13⅞	13¼
New York, Lake Erie, and Western	29⅜	29⅜
New York, ditto, 2nd Mort. Bnds.	100½	101½
New York Central and Hudson River	109	108¾
New York, Ontario, and Western	17	17½
Northern Pacific Common Stock	26⅜	26⅜
Northern Pacific Preferred Stock	63¾	63½
Norfolk and Western Pref. Shares	57⅜	57½
Ohio and Mississippi Shares	24⅜	25¼
Oregon and Trans-Continental	30⅜	30½
Philadelphia and Reading Shares	54½	54⅜
St. Louis & San Francisco Com. Shrs.	32½	32¼
St. Louis & San Francisco Pref. Shrs.	73¼	72¾
St. Louis & S. Francisco First Prf. Shrs.	113⅜	112½
Union Pacific Shares	61½	61½
Wabash, St. Louis, & Pacific Com. Shrs.	14⅜	14½
Wabash, St. Louis, & Pacific Pref. Shrs.	27⅜	27⅜
Cotton, Day's Receipts at U.S. Ports	8,000	8,000
Cotton, Day's Export to Great Britain	2,000	1,000
Cotton, Day's Export to Continent	—	—
Cotton, Middling Upland, on spot	10⅛	10⅛
Petroleum, Crude	6⅞	6⅞
Petroleum, Standard White	7⅜	7⅜
Petroleum, Pipe Line Certificates	96	96⅛
Spirits of Turpentine	37½	38
Lard, Wilcox's	9 65	9 85
Lard, Wilcox's Futures (Oct. del.)	9 70	9 90
Lard, Fairbank's	9 70	9 75
Tallow, Prime City	5⅜	5⅜
Sugar, Fair Refining Muscovados	5 1/16	5 1/16
Corn, New Western	54⅞	54⅞
Wheat, Spring, No. 2, Chicago	101¼	101
Wheat, Red Winter, on spot	101	100⅜
Coffee, Fair Rio, on spot	15¼	15⅞
Flour, Extra State Shipping Brands	3.45 3.65	3.40 3.60
Iron, Coltness, No. 1	20 25	20 25
Tin, Straits	22 70	22 70
Steel Rails	29	29
Copper (Oct. delivery)	16 80	—
Freight Petroleum to United Kingdm.	*3s 10½d	†3s 10½d
Freight for Grain, strs. to L'pool, pr. bl.	5¼d	5d
Freight ditto London, do.	5¼d	6d
Freight for Cotton to Liverpool	7-32	7-32
PHILADELPHIA.		
Pennsylvania Railroad Shares	55½	55⅜
Petroleum, Standard White	7⅜	7⅜
NEW ORLEANS.		
Cotton, Middling, on spot	9⅞	9⅞

* † To arrive &c.

PRICES FOR FUTURE DELIVERY.

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.

COTTON.—September, 9.74; October, 9.78; November, 9.78; December, 9.79. 1889—January, 9.86; February, 9.94; March, 10.02; April, 10.10; May, 10.18. Sales, 39,900 bales.

WHEAT.—September, 99¼; October, 100⅞; November, 102; December, 103¼. 1889—January, 104⅛; February, —; May, 107⅞. Receipts: Atlantic ports, 300,000 bushels. Clearances: Atlantic ports, 200,000 bushels. Sales: Futures, 984,000 bushels; spot, 78,000 bushels.

CORN.—September, 55¼; October, 55¼; November, 55¼; December, 53⅞. 1889—January, 51¼. Receipts: Atlantic ports, 70,000 bushels. Clearances: Atlantic ports, 80,000 bushels. Sales: Futures, 576,000 bushels; spot, 164,000 bushels.

COFFEE.—September, 12.05 to 12.10; October, 11.55 to 11.60; November, 11.05 to 11.10; December, 10.85 to 10.90. 1889—January, 10.60 to 10.65; February, 10.55 to 10.60; March, 10.50 to 10.55; April, 10.45 to 10.50; May, 10.50 to 10.55; June, 10.50 to 10.55. Sales: 76,200 bags.

LARD.—September, 9.90; October, 9.90; November, 9.25; December, —. Sales: 3,000 tierces.

PETROLEUM.—Sales: 1,500,000 barrels; Pipe Line runs, 38,000 barrels. Shipment from regions, 76,000 barrels.

CHICAGO, Sept. 8.

WHEAT.—September, 92¼; October, 92; November, 92½; December, 93¼. 1889—May, 98. Receipts: Western Points, 440,000 bushels.

CORN.—September, 44¼; October, 44⅞; November, —; December, 39⅜. 1889—January, —; May, [illegible]. Receipts: Western Points, 230,000 bushels.

LARD.—September, 9.95; October, 9.95; November, 8.92½; December, —. 1889—January, —; February, —.

PORK.—September, 14.07½; November, 13.85. Year, 13.70. Ribs: September, 8.45; October, 8.45. 1889—January, —. Bacon: Halves, clear middle, 8.70; light hogs, 5.90; heavy hogs, 6.40. Hogs: Receipts, Western Cities, 15,000; Chicago, 6,000.

LOSS OF A STEAMER.—Captain Lambert and eight of the crew of the steamer Emma were landed at Southampton yesterday from St. Malo. The Emma left Sunderland for Bordeaux on Monday last with coal, and on Thursday night struck a rock off Ushant, sinking four minutes after. All on board were saved in an open boat and landed at Brest the following morning.

THE NAVY.—At the Admiralty on Saturday the following appointments were announced: Assistant-Paymasters—Charles Edward C. Webb, to the Serapis; Oliver Francis Tuck, to the Raleigh; James Elliott Vowler Morton, to the Indus (all to date 8th inst.). Staff Surgeon—Arthur Willoughby Russell, to the Volage (to date 8th inst.). Gunner—James Charles Hackett, to the Vernon, additional, (to date 7th inst.).

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.—Harness' Electropathic Belt and Treatment. Sufferers from nervous exhaustion, brain fag, sleeplessness, rheumatic affections, liver and kidney diseases, ladies' ailments, &c., should write for pamphlet and copies of testimonials (post free). Consultation free, personally or by letter.—Address Mr. C. B. Harness, Consulting Medical Electrician, 52, Oxford-street, London, W. (corner of Rathbone-place).—(ADVERTISEMENT.)

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

In view of the excursions arranged for the afternoon, the sections met earlier on Saturday morning. Time was found in some of the sections for the consideration of several subjects of general interest, which attracted a large attendance of the members and associates.

In the Economic Science and Statistics Section, Dr. Shaw described the revenue system of the United States. He gave figures showing the amazing reduction of the Bonded Debt within a brief period of time; but what was most interesting to his audience was the question whether, in the reduction of the volume of revenue, there would be a reduction of important tariffs and some better chance for British manufacturers. What he had to say on this subject was not hopeful. He is of opinion that the Federal Government is to be regarded as practically restricted to indirect sources of taxation, other sources being in the hands of the States and municipal corporations. The main dependence for revenue must continue to be a tariff upon imports, though good financing also required the maintenance of the Excise system as a supplemental source of income. There seemed little reason to believe that in arranging the tariffs of the future the protection principle will be abandoned. The tariff should be revised by an impartial permanent commission acting in the light of information, to be supplied by exhaustive and thoroughly scientific statistical inquiries. Until such investigations are made the real operation and effect of the American system, whether as a system of taxation or as a system of protection, can only be a matter of opinion and assertion. It cannot be a matter of demonstration.—After this contribution, which afforded little room for comment, a subject was reached involving a good deal of difference of opinion, namely, the proper basis of taxation. Dr. Clair J. Grece held that in apportioning the burdens of the State, the diversity and the inequality of means and resources should be disregarded as impertinent. The proper principle is that each contributory should give to the State in the proportion in which he received from the State. Upon this paper the general drift of the criticism was that if a man was to contribute to the State in proportion to the benefit he receives from it he ought to pay for the protection afforded to him in his accumulations; and it ought not to be forgotten that some people derived more enjoyment from contemplating their treasures than from spending them. It costs the State a good deal to protect people in their daily pursuits after gain, and in the possession of accumulated property. The existing incidence of taxation, and especially of the death duties, was in general maintained.—Mr. Russell R. Tanner contributed a paper on "The Suitability of Small Towns for Factory Industries." He pointed out especially the advantages of low rents and wages, and the consequent reduction in the cost of production and warehousing and the greater influence over their employés. As to the latter, their lower wages would be made up in low house rents, possible enjoyment of allotments, more national recreations, better health, increase of neighbourly feeling, and steadier situations.

In the Chemistry section, a report was presented from a strong committee that has been inquiring into the present methods of teaching chemistry. In December last they addressed a letter to the head masters of schools and the principals of training colleges in which chemistry forms a part of the curriculum. They found an almost unanimous agreement as to the high educational value of the science of chemistry. Teachers seem agreed that chemistry should be taught in schools, with two objects, first, and mainly, on account of the mental training and intellectual discipline it affords, and secondly, for the sake of its application in the different professions and trades which the boys may subsequently follow, and also in its direct bearing on the facts of everyday life. Many difficulties are, however, experienced in the teaching of this subject. The chief are stated to be those which arise from—(1) Defective organisation and considerations of expense; (2) the lower value attached to chemistry as compared with other subjects of the school curriculum; (3) the time which is devoted to the subject; (4) preparation for various examinations; (5) absence of good text books; (6) dearth of properly qualified teachers. As to the methods which ought to be followed in teaching elementary chemistry, it is clear that the older plans of teaching, which are still largely used, are felt to be unsatisfactory, and that by modifying them chemistry might be made much more valuable as a mental discipline for boys. In particular, protest is made against the undue proportion of time which is frequently assigned to qualitative analysis. Indeed, the majority of teachers do not consider this to be the most valuable part of the subject. Others hold that it presents many advantages, and is on the whole the best adapted to school work, especially when instruction has to be given to large classes of boys. But while most teachers strongly deprecated a rigid adherence to the present system, and a few were able to point out the general lines on which the teaching might be more usefully conducted, it was evident that very few, if any, yet put into operation a remodelled system of instruction. In fact, it appeared that teachers stand very much in need of advice and assistance in preparing a modified scheme of teaching suitable for general adoption in schools. The committee then suggested further consideration of the subject.—The Rev. A. Irving followed with a paper on "Chemistry as a school subject," in which he maintained its importance in cultivating the powers of observation.—Miss Lydia Becker pointed out for imitation to the example of Manchester, where girls participate in the advantages of instruction in chemistry.—The president (Professor Tilden) said the committee hoped to be able, ultimately, to make some recommendation to the teachers of science in the public schools.

To the Anthropological Section, which was crowded with ladies, the Rev. Benjamin Danks contributed an interesting paper on The Curious Marriage Customs of the New Britain group. For marriage purposes the people of New Britain were, he said, divided into two classes or divisions. No man might marry a woman of his own class. To do so would bring instant destruction upon the woman, and, if not immediate death to the man, his life would never be secure. In fact, marriage between a man and woman of the same class was regarded in the same light as brother and sister in a Christian community. As, however, children were of their mother's *totem*, it was possible for a man to marry his niece, although there was a great repugnance to such unions among the natives. The preparations for marriage were various. On Duke of York Island initiation in the secret society which was called Dukduk seemed a sufficient preparation, though not absolutely necessary to marriage, for the boys, and there appeared to be no needful preparation for the girls. On New Ireland some girls wear a fringe across their shoulders until they are marriageable. These are the poorer classes. Others are put into cages, in which they remain four or five years, without being allowed to go outside the house in which they are confined. In New Britain wives are purchased with shell money, and are often married at a very early age. On Duke of York Island, when a man marries a second wife after the death of the first the female relatives of the dead wife gather together, and are permitted to do as much damage to his property as they can. A man may have as many wives as he can purchase, but if he cannot afford to buy one, and his credit is low, he may have to remain single.—The Rev. R. H. Codrington gave some very amusing particulars about the marriage customs in New Caledonia, Royalty Islands, New Hebrides, Samoa Islands, and Polynesia. A man with many wives goes into mourning when any one of them dies, but he could not answer the question immediately propounded whether the other wives go into mourning too. Without intending it, the rev. gentleman kept ladies present in a constant titter by the oddity of the information he communicated.—Mr. George St. Clair dealt with *totem* clans and star worship, the *totem* being the clan crest, and having a stellar origin. He adduced evidence to meet the preliminary objection that barbarous tribes would not be advanced enough to frame a religious system upon an astronomical basis. He found, in reviewing the number of clans in a tribe, a preponderance of the number four, corresponding to the quarters of the year, and the number twelve, corresponding to the months during which service would be performed by the clans in rotation. He showed it to be a natural arrangement that *totem* clans should be found localised in names or districts. The curious connection between *totemism* and the transmigration of souls was explained by the Egyptian belief that the soul after death goes the way of the sun, and consequently passes through the zodiacal constellations one after another, and becomes identified with each in turn. This stellar origin of *totemism* went far to account for the widespread character of the institution.

The Mechanical Science Section had the subject of gaseous fuel brought before it by Mr. J. E. Dowson, who has at previous meetings explained methods of making cheap heating gas by passing steam and air through incandescent fuel. Such gas is now much used for driving engines and for heating in many industrial processes. Mr. Dowson considered himself justified in saying that gas-power is now fairly launched in competition with steam-power, and he thinks with the late Professor Fleeming Jenkin that eventually the former will to a great extent supersede the latter. He thought it tolerably certain that even better results than those already recorded will be obtained when an engine is really designed to give the best effect with generator gas. Several instances were given of the use of this gas for heating of various kinds. The cost of the gas somewhat depended on that of the fuel, but speaking generally the equivalent of 1,000 cubic feet of ordinary lighting gas cost from 6d to 1s.—Mr. W. R. Pidgeon described the Shipman engine. This motor is an automatic petroleum-burning steam engine, and has been designed by Mr. Shipman, of America, for use either on launches or in houses where a moderate amount of power is required. One of its essential parts is that it is automatic, so that when once steam has been generated in the boiler practically no further attention is required beyond that of opening and shutting the steam valve whenever the engine is started or stopped, the fire, speed, and waterfeed being so arranged as to attend to themselves.—A new method of disengaging boats from their davits was described by Mr. E. J. Hill, which had interest because of its bearing on the saving of life at sea.

In the Mathematical and Physical Science Section the spectra and the elements and their analysis mainly engaged attention.

In the Geological Section Professor O. C. Marsh contributed a paper comparing the principal forms of dinosauria of Europe and America, and the Rev. Dr. A. Irving one on the relation of the percentage of carbonic acid in the atmosphere to the life and growth of plants. The Biological and Geographical Sections did not meet.

Excursion parties of members and associates of the Association set out in the afternoon to various places of interest in the neighbourhood, more especially to the sites of Roman remains, to the Severn Tunnel, to Bristol, and to the new Barry Dock.

In the evening Sir John Lubbock delivered a popular lecture, altogether outside the association's programme, in the Drill Hall, on the laws, habits, and ideas of the lower races of man. The lecture contained a large body of interesting and curious facts. In the course of it he remarked that those who have devoted much attention to the subject have generally regarded the savage as having at least one advantage over civilised man—that, namely, of enjoying an amount of personal freedom greater than that of individuals belonging to more civilised communities. There could not be a greater mistake. The savage was nowhere free. All over the world his daily life was regulated by a complicated set of rules and customs as forcible as laws, and of quaint prohibitions and unjust privileges—the prohibitions generally applying to the women and the privileges to men.

EDUCATION IN ENGLAND, FRANCE, AND GERMANY, AT EXACTLY THE SAME COST AS IN ENGLAND ALONE.—HAYMAN'S SYSTEM OF INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION. Founded 1852. Mr. Hayman attends 9, Moorgate-st., one o'clock on Wednesday. 1. Commercial or Professional Education. Ages of pupils 7 to 18. Preparation for Army, Legal, and Medical Exams., if required. 2. Pupils can study entirely at Finchley-road, London, or may go for short or long periods to Paris, Boulogne, or Germany, without any extra charge, trouble, or anxiety to parents. 3. Only Boarders received at Anglo-French and German College, Finchley-road, London, also at Paris, Boulogne, Bonn, Hanover. 4. Daily pupils at International Coll., Finchley-rd., and Richmond. 5. North London and Metropolitan railways issue tickets at reduced fares to Daily Pupils from all parts of London and the suburbs. 6. In Paris schools there are ten French pupils to one English. Entire care of youths from Spain, India, America, Colonies. Address Secretary, Anglo-French College, Finchley-road, London. Pupils are also received abroad to study French or German only. N.B.—Pupils start for Paris, Boulogne, &c., Sept. 18 and 25.—(ADVT.)

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY—Sept. 8.

(OFFICIAL RECEIVER'S DEPARTMENT.)

RE ARTHUR BIRD.—A statement of affairs has been issued in the case of Arthur Bird, trading as "Arthur Bird and Co.," metal broker, &c., 18, Leadenhall-street. The gross liabilities are given as £15,316, of which £14,260 are expected to rank. The assets are estimated to produce £4,412. The debtor attributes his failure mainly to losses in trade owing to fall of prices in the metal market and to bad debts. The loss arising in carrying on business since July, 1887, is estimated at £6,492, and that incurred by bad debts in 1886, 1887, and 1888 is put down at £3,502.

RE THOMAS REEVES.—The statement of affairs of the debtor, who carried on business as a marble merchant at 101, Lorrimore-road, Walworth, and at St. Katharine's Docks, showed gross liabilities £19,856, of which £10,098 are expected to rank. The assets are estimated to produce £3,022. The debtor attributes his deficiencies to the failure of the owner of a marble quarry in Italy, for whom he had accepted accommodation bills.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

CITY SUMMONS COURT.—THE BILLINGSGATE Q.C.—*Geo. Hammond*, an old fish porter, known as the "Billingsgate Q.C.," who has been summoned a good many times, and usually brings a bundle of Acts of Parliament with him to substantiate his arguments, was summoned for causing an obstruction with a donkey and barrow on Fish-street-hill. On the summons being read over to the defendant, he said, "I can prove that it is the illegalist summons as ever I appeared to in this court." (Laughter.)—Constable Langdon said defendant's donkey and barrow was placed in Fish-street-hill in such a manner as to obstruct a line of traffic. A lad was in charge of it, and he refused to move it. It remained there seventeen minutes.—Defendant: Young man, you will have a piece of paper off me for perjury. (Laughter.)—The constable added that the boy, who was about sixteen years old, was left by the defendant in charge of the barrow.—Defendant: There you are, then. This boy was minding the barrow. Why didn't you summons him, and not me. Ain't that illegal?—The clerk (to the constable): Why did you not summons the boy in charge of the barrow?—The constable: Because the defendant came up and said, "If you summons any one, summons me."—Defendant: I was not away four minutes; I had only been to buy a bit of meat for the wife and children.—Mr. Alderman Cowan: Hold your tongue!—The constable: He was away a quarter of an hour.—Defendant: No, my lord. How long does it take to weigh a bit of meat, my lord?—(laughter)—that's how long I was; just while they were weighing me a bit of meat. I say it's an illegal summons, because——Mr. Alderman Cowan: I can see you know all about it, by the way you cross examine the constable. You cannot be allowed to stop the traffic; but on your promising not to repeat the offence I will dismiss this summons.—The required promise having been given, the summons was dismissed.

BOW-STREET.—A DIPLOMATIC LOVER.—*Sarah Rees* appeared in answer to a summons charging her with uttering threats against Ellen Osborne.—Mr. Sydney Strong appeared in support of the summons.—The complainant lives in Chancery-lane, and on Aug. 30 was returning home with her sweetheart (named Naughton), at 11.30 p.m., when they met the defendant, who "ran at her." Complainant had known the defendant for about twelve months, but had never been her friend. She was jealous of complainant, because she was the *fiancée* of Mr. Naughton.—Evidence was given that the defendant had been heard to threaten to "lamb" the complainant.—Edward Naughton was then called, and described himself as barman at the Magpie and Stump public-house.—Mr. Bridge: And are you the gentleman with whom this lady is in love?—Witness: Yes, your worship. I've been told so. We had been to see "The Mikado."—Mr. Bridge: And who was taking care of the Magpie and Stump?—Witness: It was my night off, and another manager was in charge. I saw the defendant go for her (complainant), and I took her in my hands across the road. She went for her again, and so I let them fight it out. (Laughter.)—Mr. Bridge: You are certainly a most discreet young barman. You walked away and let them fight it out? It was the best thing you could do, I think, so I will do the same. Summons dismissed. It is absurd.—Mr. Sydney Strong: My client is afraid.—Mr. Bridge (emphatically): Summons dismissed.

MARYLEBONE.—ALLEGED EXTENSIVE FORGERY.—*Prince Shawbred*, 41, a man of gentlemanly appearance, giving an address at Providence-terrace, Holgate-road, Earl's-court, was charged with being concerned, with two men not in custody, with forging and uttering a cheque for £370 on the City Bank, Praed-street, Paddington.—Mr. Freke Palmer, solicitor, defended the prisoner.—Henry Frederick Hills, a licensed messenger, living at 42a, Formosa-street, Warwick-road, said that on Friday he saw the prisoner in Ryder-street, St. James's. He was a stranger to the witness. He asked him to go and change a cheque for him for £375, drawn on the above bank, and purported to be signed by Frederick W. Hughes and H. Lay. The prisoner told him that when he got the money he was to meet him at Lumley's, at the corner of Ryder-street, and asked him to get back as quickly as possible. The witness went to the bank and cashed the cheque, receiving several Bank of England notes, and then returned to Lumley's. The prisoner came in and tapped him on the shoulder, and the witness went outside and gave him the notes.—It was proved by the evidence of Mr. W. R. Waters, employed at Lumley's, that suspicion was aroused by prisoner attempting to pass some of the notes, and he was pursued and arrested.—William Hughes, of the firm of Ashton and Hughes, 71, Edgware-road, said that the signature to the cheque was not his, but it was a close imitation. The other two signatures were not the signatures of the persons they purported to be. He did not know the prisoner. He produced the cheque-book, from which the cheque had been very cleverly cut out. The book was usually kept locked up. He did not know the handwriting of the body of the cheque.—Inspector William Wade, C Division, said that on Friday he saw the prisoner at the police-station at Vine-street. He spoke to him about the notes, telling him that there appeared to be some misunderstanding about them. The prisoner said that he was a canvasser to Messrs. Cassell and Co., and lived at Highfield-road, South Kensington. He met two men in Hyde Park, on Thursday, who were strangers to him. He met them again on Friday by appointment, and they asked him to cash a cheque for them. He inquired if it was all right, and they told him it was. They then handed him the cheque, and he gave it to the commissionaire to cash. The cheque, he said, was drawn by Griffiths and Hughes, solicitors, Oxford-street, opposite Marshall and Snelgrove's, and was payable to George Hughes. The inspector sent to Oxford-street, and finding that no such persons were known, he asked the accused to give him the notes. He handed the inspector four £50 notes; five for £20, five for £10, and four for £5. The prisoner was then charged. He made no reply when the charge was read over to him. Mr. Cooke ordered him to be remanded.

THAMES.—SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST A WHARF MANAGER.—*Henry Kerr*, manager of the New Crane Wharf, and residing at 31, Rowland-gardens, Kensington, was charged with being concerned with others not in custody in stealing a quantity of indiarubber and other merchandise from the New Crane Wharf.—Mr. Waters defended, and Inspector G. Read, of the Thames Police, prosecuted.—Detective-sergeant David Francis, Thames Police, stated that on Friday morning he saw two vans loaded with numerous bags and articles leaving the New Crane Wharf, Shadwell. Witness followed them to Assembly-passage, Mile-end, the premises of Mr. George Dix. He stopped the goods. Subsequently he saw the prisoner at New Crane Wharf, where he was manager. The accused said, "Do you want to see me?" Witness replied, "Inspector Read wishes to see you." He said, "Is it about those sweepings?" Witness answered, "It is about the goods you sold to Mr. Dix." Kerr said, "Yes; I sold them on behalf of the firm. I am allowed to sign their name. I have not paid the money into the other office. Whether the money should be paid in there, or whether it should remain here, is a question." Witness said, "Have you any permit or authority from her Majesty's Customs to show you have authority to sell coffee or coffee sweepings which you have sold to Mr. Dix?" Kerr replied, "There is none that I know of." Witness then said, "It is no use entering into any further conversation." The prisoner said, "I will go with you to the City office, where you will find that everything is correct and entered in our books." Afterwards, in company with Mr. Priestly, Inspector Read, and the prisoner, they went to Wapping, and looked at the goods, which were then at the police-station. Mr. Priestly was asked if he considered the guttapercha and indiarubber and other articles were sweepings. Mr. Priestly, who was the representative of the firm, declined to make any answer, except that he should inquire into the matter. The prisoner said the tapioca, sago, pepper, and ivory nuts were the remains of samples, and that the gum he considered merely sweepings. With respect to the coffee, he said that had dropped down through the floor, and had been swept up. He did not know that any of it had gone out of the warehouse. He was then told the charge by Inspector Read, and was taken into custody.—Mr. Ludwig Huttenbach, a merchant, 4, Fenchurch-avenue, said he had goods stored at the New Crane Wharf. On Saturday night he was shown some indiarubber and guttapercha at Wapping Police-station, which he identified. He had goods of that class stored at the Wharf. He did not consider those shown him were sweepings. Witness was not prosecuting.—In the course of other evidence it was stated that the value of the two loads was over £200, and it was sold to Mr. Dix for £40.—Mr. Lushington remanded the accused for a week, and consented to accept bail.

THE LANDLORD'S BROKERS.—*George Britton* and *Robert Cooper*, brokers, were charged with forcibly breaking and entering the dwelling-house of Timothy Donovan, a labourer, of 47, Stebondale-street, Cubitt Town.—Mr. Waters prosecuted, and Mr. George Hay Young defended.—The case was recently reported.—Mr. Lushington said: There is no doubt that an illegal distress had been committed, and therefore the prisoners had no right to the 5s 6d paid by Mrs. Donovan. If that was at once refunded it might make a difference to his (Mr. Lushington's) decision.—The money having been handed to Mrs. Donovan by some man at the back of the court, Mr. Lushington said he would express no opinion as to whether the prosecutor was justified or not in moving his goods. He did not doubt they forcibly broke into the house. For the wilful damage they would each have to pay 20s and 1s 3d costs, and in addition the prisoners would each have to pay the prosecutor £1 1s, or in default to be imprisoned for fourteen days.

In reference to the case of "Smith v. Executive Council of the Irish Exhibition in London, 1888," Messrs. Montagu, Scott, and Baker, solicitors to the plaintiffs, write to say that their clients "are in no way connected with the Marionette entertainment of M. Dare, now being performed at that exhibition."

MODERATE BOYCOTTING.—A Cork telegram states that a man named Downey appeared before the meeting of the Douglas branch of the National League yesterday and expressed his regret at having worked on some evicted farms in the neighbourhood occupied by emergency men. On the suggestion of the Rev. Mr. Murray, parish priest, who presided, he was readmitted a member of the branch. Dr. Tanner, M.P., addressed the meeting, and, referring to some evictions which had taken place in the neighbourhood, he recommended that the landlords and those taking evicted farms or working on them should be "moderately boycotted."

A SUCCESSFUL BUSINESS.—"We know of no enterprise of recent years which has been crowned with greater success than the Goldsmiths' and Silversmiths' Company, of 112, Regent-street, who, just eight years ago, opened their show rooms to place the productions of their workshops direct before the public, thus saving purchasers the numerous intermediate profits which are obtained by 'middle men' on high-class goods. Such has been the appreciation by the public that the company have now the largest business in England, and are quite supplanting the old-fashioned houses that pride themselves upon having been established so many decades, but have utterly failed to keep pace with the times, and are consequently left with old stocks at extraordinary high prices. The company supply the public direct at manufacturers' prices, effecting a saving of from 25 to 50 per cent."—Court Journal.—(ADVERTISEMENT.)

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.—Moeder's Hire System for Furnishing is the original and best, and was founded by him A.D. 1868. All others, all the world over, are imitations, [illegible] under whatever name they are advertised. For particulars apply 248, 249, and 250, Tottenham-court-road, W. [illegible]—(ADVERTISEMENT.)

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT-GARDEN.—Season 1888.—Freeman Thomas's Seventh Annual Series of PROMENADE CONCERTS. THIS EVENING, at eight. [illegible]

MADAME CLARA SAMUELL will SING, THIS EVENING, [illegible] at FREEMAN THOMAS'S PROMENADE CONCERTS. No extra charge.

MADAME ANTOINETTE STERLING will SING, THIS EVENING, [illegible] at FREEMAN THOMAS'S PROMENADE CONCERTS. [illegible]

MR. SIDNEY TOWER will SING, THIS EVENING, "The Flower of Love," [illegible] at FREEMAN THOMAS'S PROMENADE CONCERTS. Admission 1s.

MR. CHAS. BOURNE, Euphonium Solo, THIS EVENING, will PLAY [illegible] at FREEMAN THOMAS'S PROMENADE CONCERTS. Admission 1s. No extra charge.

FREEMAN THOMAS'S PROMENADE CONCERTS, COVENT-GARDEN. The ORCHESTRA and the COLDSTREAM GUARDS will PLAY THIS EVENING [illegible]

MR. SIMS REEVES last appearance but one, WEDNESDAY NEXT, Sept. 12. No extra charge. Admission 1s. FREEMAN THOMAS'S PROMENADE CONCERTS.

THE ROSE QUEEN WALTZ, by A. G. Crowe, will be performed and SUNG by STEDMAN'S CHOIR for the 5th time THIS EVENING. FREEMAN THOMAS'S PROMENADE CONCERTS, COVENT-GARDEN.

OUR DIVA QUADRILLE (Liddell), and "Katrina Waltz," [illegible] will be PERFORMED THIS EVENING, at FREEMAN THOMAS'S PROMENADE CONCERTS, COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.

BAGATELLE, by Ernst Retter, PLAYED with immense success at the PROMENADE CONCERTS NIGHTLY.

DRURY-LANE.—Augustus Harris, Lessee and Manager.—Will RE-OPEN on SATURDAY, Sept. 22, with a new grand spectacular drama, entitled THE ARMADA, a romance of 1588, by Henry Hamilton and Augustus Harris.

THE ARMADA.—WINIFRED EMERY, ADA NEILSON, and EDITH BRUCE.

THE ARMADA.—MAUD MILTON and KATE JAMES.

THE ARMADA.—LEONARD BOYNE and A. BEAUMONT.

THE ARMADA.—HARRY NICHOLLS and VICTOR STEVENS.

THE ARMADA.—Luigi Lablache, Edward Gardiner, [illegible]

THE ARMADA.—Plymouth Sound. The Harvest Home. The Last Loaf. The Abduction.

THE ARMADA.—Spain. A Suspect of the Inquisition. The Attempt to seize the "Vixen."

THE ARMADA.—Elizabeth's Court. The News of the Armada.

THE ARMADA.—The Cross at Charing, 1588. View of Westminster Abbey and Holbein's-gate. The Guard Bands. Reading the Volunteers. For Hearth and Home.

THE ARMADA.—The Game of Bowls on Plymouth Hoe. Realisation of the Picture of Seymour Lucas, A.R.A., by kind permission of the Artist. The Foe's in sight.

THE ARMADA.—The Council of War Aboard the Admiral's Ship.

THE ARMADA.—The Fight off Calais. The Fire-ships. The Defeat of the Armada.

THE ARMADA.—The Spanish Inquisition. The Auto da Fé. The Rescue.

THE ARMADA.—Whitehall. A Royal Reward.

THE ARMADA.—The Thanksgiving at St. Paul's. Elizabeth's Triumphal Progress. God Save the Queen. [illegible]

THE ARMADA, at DRURY-LANE, SATURDAY, Sept. 22.

CAPTAIN SWIFT.—TO-NIGHT.—"There is some soul of goodness in things evil."—Henry V.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.—Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. Beerbohm Tree.—TO-NIGHT, at 8.30 precisely, the original comedy by Mr. Haddon Chambers, entitled CAPTAIN SWIFT. [illegible] at 7.50 by THAT DREADFUL DOCTOR. Doors at 7.30.—Box-office open daily from ten till five. No fees.

MORNING PERFORMANCE of CAPTAIN SWIFT on SATURDAY NEXT, Sept. 15, and following Saturdays, at 2.30. Doors open at two o'clock.—HAYMARKET THEATRE.

CAPTAIN SWIFT.—"Its dialogue is terse, apt, and polished; its characters are the product of a skilful hand, [illegible]"—The Times.—HAYMARKET THEATRE.

CAPTAIN SWIFT.—"At the termination of the [illegible]"—Daily Telegraph.—HAYMARKET THEATRE.

CAPTAIN SWIFT.—"'Captain Swift' is not unlikely to prove one of the [illegible]"—Daily News.—HAYMARKET THEATRE.

CAPTAIN SWIFT.—"A stimulating piece, which [illegible]"—Morning Post.—HAYMARKET THEATRE.

CAPTAIN SWIFT.—"By turns humorous and pathetic, [illegible]"—HAYMARKET THEATRE.

CAPTAIN SWIFT.—"None of the customary [illegible]"—Daily Chronicle.—HAYMARKET THEATRE.

CAPTAIN SWIFT.—"'Captain Swift' was followed with [illegible]"—HAYMARKET THEATRE.

CAPTAIN SWIFT.—"An emphatic success. [illegible]"—Globe.—HAYMARKET THEATRE.

CAPTAIN SWIFT.—"A thoroughly strong and interesting play."—The World. [illegible]—HAYMARKET THEATRE.

ADELPHI.—A. and S. Gatti, Sole Proprietors and Managers.—TO-NIGHT, at eight, THE UNION JACK, by Henry Pettitt and Sydney Grundy. Great success. [illegible]

ADELPHI.—Mr. WILLIAM TERRISS as JACK MEDWAY, in THE UNION JACK, TO-NIGHT, at eight.

ADELPHI.—THE UNION JACK.—Mr. CHARLES CARTWRIGHT and Mr. J. D. BEVERIDGE, TO-NIGHT, at eight.

ADELPHI.—THE UNION JACK.—Mr. J. L. SHINE and Mr. DALTON SOMERS, TO-NIGHT, at eight.

ADELPHI.—THE UNION JACK.—Mr. LAURENCE CAUTLEY, Mr. HOWARD RUSSELL, Mr. EDWARD LENNOX, &c. TO-NIGHT, at eight.

ADELPHI.—Miss MILLWARD as ETHEL ARDEN, in THE UNION JACK, TO-NIGHT, at eight.

ADELPHI.—THE UNION JACK.—Miss HELEN FORSYTH and Miss OLGA NETHERSOLE, TO-NIGHT, at eight.

ADELPHI.—THE UNION JACK.—Miss CLARA JECKS, Mrs. ELEANOR BUFTON, and Miss DOLORES DRUMMOND, TO-NIGHT, at eight.

ADELPHI.—THE UNION JACK, TO-NIGHT, at eight. Preceded, at 7.15, by THE LOTTERY TICKET. [illegible]

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Sole Lessee, Mr. Henry Irving.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—DR. JEKYLL AND MR. HYDE.

"A NOBLE moral underlies this marvellous tale."—Quarterly Review.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—DR. JEKYLL AND MR. HYDE.

"FOR the good which I would I do not; but the evil which I would not, that I practise."

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Mr. RICHARD MANSFIELD in DR. JEKYLL AND MR. HYDE EVERY EVENING, at 8.15, and SATURDAY MORNINGS, at 2.30. [illegible]

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Mr. RICHARD MANSFIELD. [illegible]

LYCEUM THEATRE.—TO-NIGHT, and Every Night, at 8.15, Mr. RICHARD MANSFIELD in DR. JEKYLL AND MR. HYDE.

PRINCESS'S THEATRE.—Sole Lessee, Miss Grace Hawthorne. Manager, Mr. W. W. Kelly. TO-NIGHT at eight, THE STILL ALARM. [illegible]

MATINEES of THE STILL ALARM, WEDNESDAY [illegible] and Every Wednesday and Saturday. [illegible]—PRINCESS'S THEATRE.

PRINCESS'S THEATRE.—"The Engine House [illegible]"

SURREY THEATRE.—EVERY EVENING, at 7.30, Great success of the Drury-lane drama, HUMAN NATURE, [illegible]

PAVILION THEATRE.—"Mr. Barnes, of New York," TO-NIGHT and Every Evening, at 8.15, the great and successful drama MR. BARNES, OF NEW YORK. [illegible] QUIET FAMILY. [illegible]

MISS AMY ROSELLE, Mr. ARTHUR DACRE, and the Dramatic Company, PRINCE of WALES'S THEATRE, BLACKPOOL. Repertoire: [illegible] "The Double Marriage," [illegible] "The Lady of Lyons."

PEPITA and FALKA COMPANIES.—TO-NIGHT, FALKA, [illegible] SOUTHPORT; PEPITA, [illegible]

GAIETY THEATRE.—SHE.—Manageress, Miss Sophie Eyre.

GAIETY.—SHE.—TO-NIGHT, and Every Evening, at eight, a romantic play from the celebrated novel of H. Rider Haggard, dramatised (by permission) by Mr. Edward Rose, rewritten and adapted for Miss Eyre by Mr. William Sidney and Clo Graves. Box office open daily from ten to six. Prices from 1s. to £4 4s.—Manager, Mr. Eugene C. Stafford.

GAIETY.—SHE.—TO-NIGHT, and Every Evening, at eight.

GAIETY.—SHE.—Miss SOPHIE EYRE as SHE.

GAIETY.—SHE.—Miss MARY RORKE as USTANE.

GAIETY.—SHE.—Mr. EDMUND MAURICE as Leo.

GAIETY.—SHE.—Messrs. Julian Cross, Edmund Gurney, E. Cleary, Maxwell, J. East, Mesdames Fanny Enson, Annie Leslie, C. Elliott, Wilson, Vyse, Graves, &c.—GAIETY THEATRE.

GAIETY.—SHE.—SPECIAL MATINEE, SATURDAY NEXT, Sept. 15, at 2.30.

GAIETY.—SHE.—PRESS NOTICES.

GAIETY.—SHE.—The Times says: "The play is fortunate in having Miss Sophie Eyre to embody its leading character. [illegible]"

GAIETY.—SHE.—The Daily Telegraph says: "Miss Eyre [illegible]"

GAIETY.—SHE.—The Daily News says: "It presents a really fine succession of exciting scenes and picturesque tableaux. [illegible]"

GAIETY.—SHE.—Morning Post says: "A bold venture was that attempted last night by Miss Sophie Eyre [illegible]"

GAIETY.—SHE.—Daily Chronicle says: "Miss Sophie Eyre makes [illegible]"

GAIETY.—SHE.—"In earth and skie and sea Strange things there be."—"She."

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Lessee and Manageress, Miss Agnes Hewitt. TO-NIGHT at eight, THE TICKET OF LEAVE MAN. [illegible] Mr. HENRY NEVILLE specially engaged. Box-office open ten to five.

OLYMPIC.—THE TICKET OF LEAVE MAN.—TO-NIGHT, and Every Evening, at eight. Mr. HENRY NEVILLE as BOB BRIERLY. At 7.30, Comedietta.—First Matinee, Saturday Next, Sept. 15, at 2.30.

OLYMPIC.—THE TICKET OF LEAVE MAN.—TO-NIGHT, and Every Evening, at eight.—Mr. CHARLES SUGDEN as JIM DALTON. At 7.30, Comedietta. First Matinee, Saturday Next, Sept. 15, at 2.30.

OLYMPIC.—THE TICKET OF LEAVE MAN.—TO-NIGHT, and Every Evening, at eight.—Miss AGNES HEWITT as MAY EDWARDS. At 7.30, Comedietta.—First Matinee, Saturday Next, Sept. 15, at 2.30.

OLYMPIC.—THE TICKET OF LEAVE MAN.—TO-NIGHT, and Every Evening, at eight. Miss JESSIE LEE as SAM WILLOUGHBY. At 7.30, Comedietta.—First Matinee, Saturday Next, Sept. 15, at 2.30.

STRAND THEATRE.—Under the Management of Mr. William Edouin. CLOSED for rehearsals.—Saturday, Sept. 15, at eight o'clock, will be produced "Kleptomania," farcical comedy by Mark Melford, and "Aladdin," burlesque, by H. J. Byron (written up to date, and with new songs). Box-office now open.—STRAND THEATRE.

STRAND THEATRE.—KLEPTOMANIA, Farcical Comedy by Mark Melford, SATURDAY NEXT, Sept. 15.

STRAND THEATRE.—ALADDIN, Burlesque (written up to date and with new songs), by H. J. Byron, SATURDAY NEXT, Sept. 15.

GLOBE.—Mr. Edgar Bruce and Miss Edith Woodworth, Lessee and Managers.—TO-NIGHT, at 8.45 (111th Time), a new play, in four acts, written by Hugh Moss, founded (by permission) on John Strange Winter's popular story.

BOOTLES' BABY (111th Time To-Night), at a quarter before nine. Mr. C. Sugden, Mr. C. W. Garthorne, Mr. Gilbert Farquhar, Mr. Forbes Dawson, Mr. A. J. Byde, Mr. C. Kent, and Mr. Colette; Misses Webster, Lindley, Evelyn, Henry, and Minnie Terry.—Last Weeks for the present.

BOOTLES' BABY.—111th time To-Night.—TRUE COLOURS, by J. P. Hurst, at 7.45. Forbes Dawson, Byde; Misses Gifford, Henry. Doors 7.30. Carriages 11.0. Box-office ten to five. Telephone 3,444. Business Manager, Mr. W. H. Griffiths.

NOTICE.—In consequence of the demand for seats the management beg to announce that they have arranged for a few more performances of BOOTLES' BABY, but the present run must positively cease this month.

MATINEE of BOOTLES' BABY, SATURDAY NEXT, Sept. 15, at 2.30, for which seats may now be booked at the Theatre and the Libraries. Doors open at two. "Bootles' Baby," 2.30. Carriages at five.—GLOBE THEATRE.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE will reopen MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 24, with the successful comedy, JOSEPH'S SWEETHEART, in which Mr. Thomas Thorne, Messrs. W. Rignold, Fred. Thorne, Cyril Maude, Scott Buist, J. S. Blyth, and H. B. Conway; Misses Vane, Sylvia Hodson, Grace Arnold, and Kate Rorke, &c., will appear in their original characters.

COURT THEATRE.—Manageress, Mrs. John Wood.—Will open for the season on MONDAY, Sept. 24, on which occasion will be produced (by arrangement with Mr. John Hare) an adaptation of "Les Surprises du Divorce," by Sydney Grundy, entitled MAMMA.—Box-office open Thursday, Sept. 13, ten to five.

ROYALTY THEATRE.—Under the management of Lionel Brough.—Last Week. EVERY EVENING, at eight, THE PAPER CHASE. 54th Time. Followed by, at ten, HIGH AND SEEKYLL. Doors open 7.30. Box-office open ten to five.—Lessee, Miss Kate Santley.

COMEDY THEATRE.—TO-NIGHT, at nine, a new farcical comedy, in three acts, entitled UNCLES AND AUNTS, by W. Lestocq and Walter Everard. Mr. W. S. Penley, Mr. Charles Groves, Mr. Wilfred Draycott, Mr. W. F. Hawtrey, Mr. Walter Everard, and Mr. W. Lestocq; Miss Cissy Grahame, Miss Marie Daly, Miss Caroline Elton, Miss Kate Lee, and Miss Vane Featherston. Preceded, at eight, by BARBARA. [illegible] Matinee, Saturday Next, at three.

UNCLES AND AUNTS, at nine o'clock.—COMEDY THEATRE.

UNCLES AND AUNTS.—COMEDY THEATRE.

UNCLES AND AUNTS, at nine o'clock.—COMEDY THEATRE.

UNCLES AND AUNTS.—COMEDY THEATRE. FIRST MATINEE, SATURDAY NEXT, Sept. 15, at three o'clock.

CRITERION THEATRE.—Lessee and Manager, Mr. Chas. Wyndham.—BETSY, the celebrated Criterion comedy, by F. C. Burnand, THIS EVENING, at nine, with the original cast, including Messrs. W. Blakeley, H. Standing, A. Maltby, A. Boucicault, and Geo. Giddens; Mesdames Rose Saker, F. Robertson, E. Terriss, F. Moore, E. Penrose, and Lottie Venne. Preceded by, at 8.10, THE DOWAGER.—Doors open 7.45. Box-office open from ten a.m. till ten p.m. N.B.—Stage and auditorium lighted entirely by electricity.

BETSY.—TO-NIGHT.—CRITERION THEATRE.

TOOLE'S THEATRE.—PEPITA.

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PEPITA.—"Perhaps the author has never written a more artistic movement than the [illegible]"—The Daily Telegraph.

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PEPITA.—"The performance of the opera, which is brightly and tastefully mounted, is remarkably smooth, and much applause was bestowed upon it during the evening."—Daily News.

TOOLE'S THEATRE.—"Pepita."—Under the [illegible]

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GLADYS, Comedy, at 7.45.

DON JUAN JUNIOR, Burlesque, at 9.30.

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DOROTHY.—[illegible] PERFORMANCE, TO-NIGHT.

DOROTHY.—MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30.

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THIS EVENING, at 9, UNCLES AND AUNTS. Messrs. W. S. Penley, Charles Groves, Wilfred Draycott, W. F. Hawtrey, Walter Everard, and W. Lestocq; Misses Cissy Grahame, Marie Daly, C. Elton, Kate Lee, and Vane Featherston. At 8, BARBARA. Messrs. Andrews, N. Bond; Misses May Scarlet and Cissy Grahame.

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THIS EVENING, at 8.15, PEPITA. Mesdames Wadman, Kate Cutler, Alma Stanley; Messrs. Horace Lingard, Louis Kelleher, Walter Marnock, Frank Seymour, Lytton Grey, &c.

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THIS EVENING, at 8.30, THE MIKADO. Messrs. G. Grossmith, R. Barrington, R. Temple, R. Cummings, and J. G. Robertson; Mesdames G. Ulmar, Jessie Bond, S. Grey, and Rosina Brandram. At 7.50, MRS. JARRAMIE'S GENIE.

AVENUE THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, at 7.45, GLADYS. At 9.30, DON JUAN JUNIOR. Mesds. F. West, A. Convers, A. Bemister, K. Everleigh, F. Broughton, V. Evelyn, L. Wilson, H. Fearing, A. Bonheim, F. Lancaster, S. Turner, and Emily Spiller; Messrs. L. Waller, H. Carlton, S. Purdon, Kinghorne, Colman, Buckstone, Paterson, and E. Righton.

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Sole Lessee, Mr. Edward Terry.
THIS EVENING, at 8.30, SWEET LAVENDER. Messrs. Edward Terry, A. Bishop, B. Thomas, Valentine, B. Gould, F. Kerr, S. Matthews; Mesdames M. A. Victor, C. Addison, M. Millett, Eva Wilson.

BRITANNIA THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, at 7, TEMPEST-TOSSED. Misses O. Webb, D'Almaine, Howe, Pettifer, Morgan; Messrs. A. Syms, Steadman, J. B. Howe, E. Newbound, W. Gardiner, Bigwood. King-Hoston, Munro, Mons. Beaumont. Varieties. Miss Louie Gilbert, Clifford and Clifford, Mrs. J. F. Brian. THE COMEDY OF ERRORS.

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LONDON, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 10.

Some curious papers were read at the meeting of the British Association at Bath on Saturday concerning the marriage customs prevailing among the native inhabitants of the New Britain and other groups of islands in the Southern Pacific. The United States Bonded Debt and American tariffs and the teaching of chemistry were among the other subjects discussed.

At the final meeting of the Trades Union Congress at Bradford on Saturday resolutions were adopted condemning the Merchant Seamen's Widows and Orphans Pension Fund Bill, and taking exception to the interpretation put upon the Conspiracy and Protection of Property Act by Mr. Justice Stephen and Mr. Justice Hawkins.

On Saturday night a destructive fire occurred in the Pavilion wing of the Star and Garter Hotel, Richmond, resulting in the almost total destruction of that portion of the building, which is always closed at the end of the season, except when required for occasional concerts and balls, and is quite apart from the hotel and restaurant and bed-rooms. No lives were lost.

Another most horrible murder has been perpetrated in Whitechapel. At an early hour on Saturday morning, the body of a woman was found lying in the corner of a yard in Hanbury-street, a low thoroughfare, not far from Buck's-row, the scene of a similar tragedy ten days ago. The deceased's throat was cut, she had been disembowelled, and there were other circumstances of the most revolting barbarity. The body proved to be that of Annie Chapman, a widow, who had for many years been separated from her husband, and had of late been leading a somewhat loose life, taking up her quarters principally in the poorer sort of East-end lodging-houses. There is at present no very tangible clue to the murderer, but the police have issued a description of the man who is "wanted" for the deed. The coroner's inquest will be opened this morning.

Two women waited upon Mr. Biron, at the Westminster Police-court, on Saturday, and complained that their husbands contributed nothing to their maintenance, and now threatened to sell the furniture which had been purchased by the applicants themselves with their own money. Having ascertained that their marriages took place before the passing of the Married Women's Property Act, the Magistrate informed the women that they had no remedy.

Prince Shawbred was charged at the Marylebone Police-court on Saturday with being concerned with two others in forging and uttering a cheque for £370 on the City Bank, Praed-street, Paddington. He was remanded.

An active business was done in the Stock Exchange on Saturday, and the tone was good. English, American, Canadian, and Mexican railways improved, as well as several of the Foreign Government bonds. Copper shares were steady, and diamond mines lower. Consols showed no movement. Gold amounting to £229,000 was received at the Bank.

It is not to be wondered at that, in the absence of any large political question or event of general importance, the attention of the public should at this hour be concentrated on the horrible murder in Whitechapel, which makes the fourth of a series of similar atrocities recently committed in the same locality. Not long ago the corpse of a woman was found near the Whitechapel-road who had been killed at night by the thrust of a stake or iron rod driven right through her body. No revelation was made of the assassin, and shortly afterwards, at Osborne-street, near the first-mentioned spot, a woman was again discovered lying dead, bearing more than thirty wounds, most of them directed to some vital part. This crime, known as the "George's-yard-buildings murder," also lacked any explanation; the murderer remained at large, and no light of any kind could be thrown on the deed. The third assassination in the same quarter took place at Buck's-row, also close by, where a helpless creature, named NICHOLLS, a street-walker, like the others, was found dreadfully hacked and pierced; and only on Thursday last the body of this third victim was carried to burial through Hanbury-street, Whitechapel, her murderer remaining unknown, notwithstanding the anxious investigation of the police and the increasing excitement and publicity which these consecutive crimes naturally caused in the vicinity. And now, on Saturday morning last, in that very thoroughfare through which the body of the third victim was thus borne, and quite near to Osborne-street and Buck's-row, the scenes of the two preceding slaughters, a woman of the same class and character has been discovered terribly and barbarously butchered, and so mutilated that no wild beast in its fury could have displayed a fiercer rage to rend and destroy than the again unknown perpetrator of this latest enormity. The circumstances under which the fourth victim of so shocking a series of murders was seen weltering in her blood and disembowelled are fully given in another portion of our columns, and we may, therefore, spare ourselves and the public a repetition here of the ghastly details. Assuredly no surprise can be felt that with the recurrence of such startling crimes in a circumscribed space, committed upon miserable women of the same sad category, and with reiterated evidence of the existence of some perfectly fiendish being, possessed with a murderous frenzy, as cunning as he is cruel—no surprise, we say, can be felt that the whole quarter of London wherein these frightful acts have been perpetrated is at present in a state of consternation and horror, and that the attention of the Capital itself should be concentrated upon them. Repulsive in almost all particulars, sordid and vulgar in scene and surroundings, and in indications of the low, unhappy, reckless lives going on in our midst, the terrible character of these acts still causes universal pity for the victims, while the Metropolis at large cannot but thrill with anger and apprehension to know that the miscreant concerned in such a series of abominable offences goes to-day undetected and at full liberty to commit new horrors about its streets and lanes.

We say "the miscreant," adopting therein the common theory which has taken possession of the public mind, although nothing is known as yet to prove that these four murders have really been committed by one and the same hand. The considerations, however, which lead to that view are certainly strong. First, it is to be noticed that the sufferers have all been females of the same class—poverty-stricken and hopeless street-walkers, who would repulse no approaches, and would thus offer the very readiest victims to an execrable wretch seeking to gratify the double passion of possession and of destruction. They would know the nooks and corners of the locality perfectly well—perhaps he would also—and it is notable here that the latest of the four poor creatures was found, like the others, in a bye-place, out of sight of casual wayfarers. Then the time chosen for the frightful deeds appears to have been much the same—the early hours of morning, just before the industrial classes turn out to their work; a time when London, even in the East-end, is often as quiet as a desert. Next, the characteristics of each murder show a rage of cruelty, a fantastic brutality, which is strangely marked and individual. The thrust which pierced the first miserable prey of the supposed assassin through and through; those thirty-six deadly wounds rained upon the body of the second; the savage hurts inflicted upon MARY ANN NICHOLLS, the third; and now the almost decapitation and disembowelling of this last poor woman, ANNIE CHAPMAN—all point to some single villain too uniquely hideous in his mania for murder and mutilation to have an accomplice or an imitator. Any desire of plunder can have mingled very slightly, if at all, with these detestable crimes, because the most ignorant or the most destitute assassin—were he a foreign sailor half intoxicated or a reckless and ruffianly tramp—would surely know there was nothing to be purloined of value from such women. The hapless prostitute butchered on Saturday morning in the back-yard of No. 29, Hanbury-street, had in her pocket two bright farthings only—possibly passed off upon her as half-sovereigns—and it is still only a suspicion that her rings of base metal had been wrenched from the fingers. Indeed, the two strongest points sustaining the belief that these crimes have been wrought by one and the same person are, first, the circumscribed locality in which they have taken place, and next, the frightful identity of method displayed in the swift and merciless silencing of the victim by one deadly stroke on the throat, and afterwards the savage reduplication of blows and the insensate maiming and mutilation of the corpse. We are certainly led by these elements in the appalling series of homicides to imagine the existence of some baleful prowler of the East-end streets and alleys, who, in his own particular quarter, knows every bye-place well, who is plausible enough in address to beguile his victims, strong enough to overcome them the moment homicidal passion succeeds to desire, cunning enough to select the most quiet hour and the most retired spot for his furious assaults, and possessed of a certain ghastly skill in using the knife, which seems to be his weapon. The evisceration of the wretched woman found on Saturday evening last—performed as it must have been in the gloom, and amid momentary possibilities of discovery—while it, perhaps, evidences the desperate wantonness of a madman, also suggests a hand practised in some shambles or knacker's yard. For the act of mutilation itself there can be conceived, we think, only three possible explanations. Either the scoundrel was carried away with sanguinary fury, and sought pleasure in utterly destroying his victim; or he was possessed with an insane desire to horrify society by an unexampled atrocity—a feeling which has been exhibited ere now in criminals bitten with the lust of notoriety; or, finally, he was recklessly, yet not incapably, drunk, and has each time escaped, by an evil chance, in the hardihood lent by that condition.

All this is but conjecture, which, we must hope, will soon be confirmed or rectified by the capture of the author, or authors, of these shocking murders. In pursuit of that object the intelligence and interest of the whole metropolitan community will now be enlisted in aid of the police, who will themselves, for every reason, spare no effort to bring the perpetrator of such atrocious outrages to justice. The inquest to be held to-day may throw some fresh light upon the crime; but meanwhile we are not at all inclined to agree with those who have commenced an outcry against the local police for not preventing a repetition of these Whitechapel murders. In a labyrinth of bye-ways and back-yards like that surrounding Whitechapel-road ten times the number of constables now on duty could not know or see what is nightly going on. This latest murder was committed in the rear premises of a three-storeyed lodging-house full of people, and yet none of them knew or heard of it until an inmate rose early and passed downstairs—how, then, should the police have witnessed it? When we pass to the question of detective skill there is more to say, and it is to be hoped that, with so many willing eyes and ears to help them, the investigation of these abominable crimes will be conducted with judgment, promptitude, and success, so that the streets of the East-end may be purged from the Red Terror which now lurks in them, and the minds of the citizens be quieted. Moreover, if the monster in human form whom we have imagined be captured, it must not be too lightly advanced or admitted that he is insane and irresponsible. There are natures "mad" only in being immeasurably bad—beings who look like men, but are rather demons, vampires, of whom society has the right to be quickly rid, without too much attention to the theories of mental experts. It may be trusted that, if no clue be found to the perpetrator of this latest horror, his own cunning will eventually fail him, and that the villain will, by some garrulity or imprudence betray his guilty knowledge. Failing this, and in the hope that he may have some confidant, if not accomplice, a large reward ought, we think, to be offered for his apprehension. It is not because "Dark ANNIE" and her fellow victims were the "lowest of the low" that Justice must spare a single effort to arrest and punish the wretch who has thus alarmed and horrified a whole capital.

Two cases which came before the Westminster Police-court on Saturday throw a very unwelcome light on the wrongs of wives. When the property of married women was protected by the comprehensive Act of 1883 the most advanced advocates of justice for women accepted it as a satisfactory settlement. Mr. WOODALL, M.P., who has at present the charge of the women's suffrage question in Parliament, referred to that statute as a "just and equitable arrangement which has already conferred far-reaching benefits." And yet the tales told to Mr. BIRON on Saturday show that the intentions of the Legislature have, to some extent, failed. One applicant, a decently-dressed woman, begged the magistrate to give her a separation order from her husband, who left her six months ago, and who had now reappeared with the expressed intention of selling up her little "home," which she had got together by her own industry since he went away. Whilst she was out at work he had tried to take her bed to sell for a few shillings, and she was afraid he would assault her, as he had done before, if she resisted. The magistrate said, "You could have brought him here for the assault"; on which the woman, crying, replied, "I did, sir; but, like a fool, I did not go against him." She further informed the magistrate that she had bought the few things in her home with her own earnings; but when she had to confess that she was married eighteen years ago, she was told, "Your husband can take everything you have and sell it; that is the law." "It cannot be so cruel," rejoined the injured wife. "To think my home should be sold up by a man who will not work!" "That is the law, I repeat," said Mr. BIRON, "even though you are living apart from your husband. Don't remain under the mistake that any of the things you have bought are your own." The wretched woman left the box crying. Another woman, also poorly dressed, begged Mr. BIRON to help her. Her husband, who did no work, and had lost a good situation through his dissolute habits, was selling up the place she had got together. He had actually pulled her poor children's bed from under them, and sold it for five shillings. She had been married eighteen years. "Then," said the magistrate, "if he chooses to sell the furniture no human being can stop it." The applicant, weeping bitterly, said she saw no prospect for herself and her children but the workhouse; she bought the furniture, and if her husband could sell it that was a bad law. "That is possible," rejoined Mr. BIRON; "the law only protects women married since the commencement of 1883."

These revelations—painful in themselves and in the declared inability of the law to redress such cruel wrongs inflicted upon women by their husbands—will come upon many people as a surprise. There was an Act passed in 1870 which gave to married women a right to property acquired by their own earnings. That is eighteen years ago, and might have covered the cases brought before Mr. BIRON on Saturday; but unfortunately the Act of 1870 was repealed by the Act of 1883, which did not make its protection retrospective after the former year. This is a grave blot on the law as it stands; had it been detected at the time the blemish would certainly have been removed; but, though the House of Commons five years ago was full of learned and able defenders of women's rights, not one noticed that women married after 1870 were, in some respects, better protected under the statute of that year than they are now under the wider Act of 1883. We can understand, of course, the reasons which determine the Legislature in these cases to make the new conditions of a customary contract prospective, and not to interfere with the terms of existing arrangements. It is said that a husband having married a woman under one law should not find new rules read into the contract by a subsequent Act of Parliament. That is true enough as a general proposition, but it must not prevent the interposition of the law to prevent actual plunder. When a good-for-nothing or dissolute husband appropriates and pawns his wife's furniture he commits theft even though it be legalised. The law at no time contemplated that he should rob a woman of the money she had earned herself or of the property she had acquired by its expenditure. The old ideas of legislators and lawyers were based on a condition of society that has to a great extent passed away. Time was when the man was the sole breadwinner, when everything in the house was bought by his money, and the home itself supported by his industry. At that time it seemed only a minor hardship that the wife whom he supported in sickness as in health should enjoy no separate property of her own; but the extension of employment for women in mills, factories, and general industries has been so great that it is now calculated three-fourths of the married women of England support themselves. It is preposterous, therefore, that we should allow them to be robbed by idle vagabond husbands because they became married before 1883. Then, as to the presumed reluctance of Parliament to interfere with the conditions of existing contracts, it is very inappropriate at the present time. In 1881 the terms of all the tenures at will in Ireland were altered at one stroke so as to confer upon the existing tenants rights they never even dreamed of when they entered into possession of the land. In 1887 a Conservative Government annulled all the leases in Ireland in order to give the occupiers further rights. It is absurd, therefore, to indulge any squeamishness as to changing the conditions of the marriage laws regarding property. It seems to us simply just that, no matter what the date of a woman's marriage may be, her property, whether inherited or acquired, should belong to herself, and should be as absolutely beyond her husband's control as if he were a stranger. This is not a question of privilege, but of simple justice, and any other law favours nothing but dissolute and dishonest husbands. A very short Bill supplementary to the Act of 1883 would set this matter at rest for ever, and enable women to say with truth that as regards property they were at last on an equality with men. The Legislature has only to re-enact the terms of the law of 1870, which recognised the separate right of the wife to "any property acquired by her in any employment, occupation, or trade which she carries on separately from her husband," and to make that right retrospective, so as to cover the cases of all wives, no matter when they were married.

Miss BEATRICE POTTER, in her realistic revelations of life at the East-end, gives scraps of the conversation of young men who hope to escape from the tyranny of the "sweaters" by getting married. They will "get a young woman to keep them." This speculative union is more common amongst the industrial classes than is generally supposed. A man, when once he becomes the husband of a decent girl, can exercise over her a very great power even when he stops short of beating her. His superior physical strength, even when not exerted, overawes a woman, and all the more readily if she has any refinement. He can make the air of their one room reek with horrible expletives and he can threaten her again and again. If she has a child and is fond of it he can make her life miserable by being unkind to it. No wonder, therefore, if the poor girl, for peace' sake, wears her fingers to the bone or works all day in a factory so as to secure something like good-humour from her lout and master at home. Even in cases where the woman is not legally bound to the man, she will toil hard to keep him if she has once loved him, and the police know of many horrible instances where a poor unfortunate woman nightly sells herself in order to support a male "incumbrance" at home. Legislators must recognise these abnormal developments of town life when they deal with the laws of marriage. Old statutes framed to suit times when the husband was really the "house-bond," are not applicable to an era when employment for women extends itself every day, and when wives by the million earn wages and acquire property. These are as much entitled to protection of their property from worthless husbands as to the security of their bodies from their brutal assaults. Had the wives who applied in vain to Mr. BIRON been able to exhibit a black eye apiece, they could have obtained a separation order amply protecting them and their property as well; but as their husbands were thieves, not bullies, they had to leave the court weeping victims of the laws which men have made without taking ample care to frame them in a far-reaching and comprehensive spirit.

"DONCASTER, from the Roman Occupation down to the Present Time"—a by no means unsatisfactory book, published in March last by Mr. TOMLINSON—has much to say on every subject affecting the old military station on the Don, except that which most concerns us this week—the history of the horseraces which have taken place on its common, or town-field, or town-moor, ever since the reign of ELIZABETH, and probably from much farther back. It is known that there was a racecourse on Wheatley Moor prior to the year 1600, when "the common lying between Doncaster and Wheatley" was converted into the track over which one hundred and twelve St. Legers have already been run; and it is believed that HENRY VIII. attended Wheatley Moor, or Doncaster, Races in 1536, when Sir ROBERT BOWES—the ancestor of that famous patron of the Turf, Mr. JOHN BOWES, of Streatlam Castle, Durham, who died in 1886—was one of the leaders of the insurrection against the King called "The Pilgrimage of Grace." Certain it is, as we learn from a book written by "RICHARD BRATHWAITE, Esquire," and published in 1630, that the race-courses of Yorkshire were frequented about that time by turbulent bodies of rioters, whom Mr. BRATHWAITE denounced as "disturbers of the publicke peace, interrupters of all honest recreations, and profest ennemies to civil societie." Mr. J. P. HORE quotes a passage from Mr. W. SHEARDOWN'S "Historical Notes," which shows that in 1615 Doncaster Races were conducted in a very turbulent and disorderly manner, "by reason of the provocations passing between the partisans of rival horses, which often led to fatal fights in days when the custom of wearing swords was universal." Even when the races were not going on, Doncaster was formerly noted for its brawls and quarrels, many of which took place in the Old Angel Hotel—the predecessor of that comfortable guest-house of the same name which will doubtless swarm with busy life throughout the whole of the present week. On the day which saw the Flying Dutchman victorious for the St. Leger of 1849 the late Lord EGLINTON, his owner, was reminded by the Mayor of Doncaster that in January, 1681, ARCHIBALD, eighth Earl of EGLINTON, drew his sword and fatally wounded Mr. MADDOX, of Cheshire, in the Old Angel Hotel. The two friends were travelling together along the Great North Road, and put up for the night at Doncaster. Before going to bed they had a game of chicken-hazard, over which they quarrelled with the above-named result. Lord EGLINTON was tried at York, found guilty, and condemned to death, but was reprieved until the pleasure of King JAMES II. was known. It was his Majesty's pleasure to set the Scottish Earl free, an act of clemency which the latter celebrated by killing another friend in a duel shortly afterwards. In addition, however, to gambling by night and horseracing by day—both of them sufficiently provocative of quarrels—Doncaster long enjoyed the reputation of being one of the hardest little drinking towns in England. The profits arising from the town mills were formerly assigned to the

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Mayor, and this, towards the end of last century, gave occasion for the composition of the lines: "The Doncaster Mayor, he sits in his chair, His mills they merrily go; His nose doth shine with drinking of wine, And the gout is in his great toe."

Unfeigned indeed would be the astonishment of those old Mayors who were alive when Lord Rockingham, owner of the first winner of the St. Leger, in 1776, was in his prime, could they arise from their graves to witness the races which, commencing to-morrow, will last until Friday evening. The Doncaster railway station, into which scores upon scores of trains will pour on Tuesday, and still more on Wednesday, would fill them with wonder. Yet, according to Mr. Edison, the time is at hand when the substitution of electricity for steam as a motive-power will make the railway stations and express trains of to-day seem as strange and fossil-like in the eyes of our successors as the stage-coaches of fifty years ago at present appear to us. In one respect the facility with which Doncaster can now be reached from the Metropolis in less than three hours diminishes the interest which formerly attached to the St. Leger Stakes. There are men still living—and one of them, Mr. John Kent, will be at Doncaster this week—who can remember the St. Leger of 1836, which was won by Elis, who ran in Lord Lichfield's name, but was really owned by Lord George Bentinck. So little was known in those days of the doings of trainers and the gallops taken by horses that, after running second for the Goodwood Cup, and winning the Lewes Stakes, she was not regarded as formidable for the St. Leger of that year. As the day drew near, and nothing was heard of the arrival at Doncaster of the South-Country horse, who had run Bay Middleton to a neck for the Two Thousand, the odds against Elis expanded considerably, until Lord George Bentinck was able to take a bet of twelve to one in thousands about his much-fancied favourite. Still, the rumour ran that Elis had not yet left Goodwood, where he was trained for the St. Leger, and many of the bookmakers of that day believed that something was amiss with him. The Saturday and Sunday preceding the St. Leger arrived with no tidings of the Goodwood horse; but on Monday a strange vehicle, which had secretly been prepared by Lord George's instructions in Longacre, dashed into Doncaster with six horses attached to it. Inside this van, as it was called, Elis was ensconced, and the horse rose that same evening in the betting from ten to one offered to seven to two taken, and won the St. Leger on Wednesday with consummate ease. For the next ten years Lord George was Dictator of the Turf in a higher degree than any other Lord Paramount who has from that time ruled the destinies of the racing world. It is just forty years since he trod the Doncaster racecourse for the last time, and saw Surplice, whom he had bred, win the St. Leger in the colours of another. Then he turned sadly homewards to Welbeck Abbey—to die. From that day to this the Nottinghamshire country seat of the House of Bentinck has had nothing to do with a St. Leger favourite; but, unless the slight lameness under which Ayrshire was said to be suffering on Saturday should prevent his starting for the great racing prize of the North, Doncaster will exhibit a spectacle on Wednesday next which would have stirred Lord George Bentinck profoundly had he been spared to reach the patriarchal age of eighty-six years, which many of his long-lived ancestors had attained. At this moment two of Lord George's sisters—Lady Ossington and the Dowager Lady Howard de Walden—are still in the land of the living; and the victory of Ayrshire for the St. Leger would no doubt be welcome to Lady Ossington, who is commonly believed to have been as fond of Lord George as was their mother, who always spoke of and treated him as her favourite son.

The present Duke of Portland, although scarcely more than thirty years old, has already had more success as a racing man than fell to Lord George Bentinck's share between 1836 and 1846, during the whole of which time he was disguisedly or undisguisedly an owner of racehorses. Although Ayrshire is trained at Newmarket, the sympathies of North-Countrymen will be with him, if he comes sound and well to the post, because, in the first place, he has already won the Champagne Stakes, the Two Thousand, and the Derby, and, in the second, because he belongs to a nobleman who lives not far from Doncaster, and has revived the old connection between the Bentincks and the Turf. Yet, there will be some to remember that in 1841, Satirist, the property of the Duke of Westminster's grandfather, forced Coronation—probably a better Derby winner than Ayrshire—to lower his colours, and, although Orbit is very far inferior to Ormonde, it is possible that the former may outstay the Duke of Portland's colt before the end of that tiring mile and three-quarters—and something more—is reached. The interest of the coming race is undoubtedly greater than has been the case during the last few years. In Ossian and The Lambkin, who won in 1883 and 1884, two "commoners" came to the front, and in 1885 and 1886 the superiority of Melton and Ormonde over the fields which they met, and easily vanquished, robbed the St. Leger of its usually exciting surroundings. In 1886 Ormonde was a hotter favourite than ever started for the Great Yorkshire race, and, like The Flying Dutchman, Voltigeur, Gladiateur, and Melton—all of them Derby winners, and upon all of whom odds were laid—the Duke of Westminster's celebrated colt never cost his backers a moment's anxiety. This year the meeting—if it comes off—of a Derby winner and an Oaks winner will, perhaps, revive recollections of Queen of Trumps and Mundig, in 1835; of Gladiateur and Regalia, in 1865; and of Marie Stuart and Doncaster in 1873. The field of next Wednesday will approach more nearly in numbers to those of half a century ago than has lately been the case. Under such circumstances the famous racecourse, with which the memory of John and Bill Scott will for ever be identified, cannot fail to wear its most favourable appearance if the weather be fine on the great day. Wet St. Leger days are, unfortunately, too common for recapitulation here. This week there will be few attendants of Doncaster Races who can remember the ocean of mud through which Lord Scarborough's Tarrare defeated Lord Fitzwilliam's elegant Mulatto in 1826. There will be more who saw the Flying Dutchman win in a heavy downpour of rain in 1849, and Robert the Devil's St. Leger has become as proverbial for inclemency as Hackman's Cambridgeshire. Yet, if the weather be fine, there are many Englishmen who would rather show the Doncaster racecourse on a St. Leger day to sporting foreigners than any other scene of the same kind that these islands can afford. "Society racing" may suit Londoners very well; but at Doncaster alone can be seen that all-pervading harmony of sentiment and interest when, from highest to lowest, "a crowd has but one soul in it."

It is a matter of tolerably unanimous agreement among even the most enthusiastic admirers of Charles Dickens that the illustrious writer went a little out of his way in making an irresistibly comic, but certainly merciless, and, perhaps, slightly unjust attack on the British Association for the Advancement of Science, which he held up to infinite derision as the Mudfog Association for the Advancement of Everything. It is impossible to avoid laughing over the adventures of Professors Snore, Doze, and Wheezy at the Original Pig, and the description of Mr Slug, so celebrated for his statistical researches, whose complexion was a dark purple, and who was in the habit of sighing constantly. Equally humorous is the episode of Professors Muff and Nogo's vivisectional experiments on an unhappy pug-dog by the name of Augustus; and the celebrated discussion in the Zoological and Botanical Departments about the last moments of the learned pig, when, on the President incidentally asking whether any member of the section had ever seen or conversed with the pig-faced lady who was reported to have worn a black velvet mask and to have taken her meals from a golden trough, a member, after some hesitation, replied that the pig-faced lady was his mother-in-law, and that he trusted the President would not violate the sanctity of private life. All this may be thought by some irreverent spirits not to have been such a very exaggerated burlesque, seeing that the sages of the British Association now in session at Bath have been occupying themselves with the question of heredity in a race of many-toed cats. The only valid excuse for Dickens's lack of veneration in the Mudfog case was that when he wrote, more than fifty years ago, both he and the Association were very young; and both, it may be fairly said, were destined to improve with age. Bearing these circumstances in mind, it is to be hoped that no wicked wag will take up with unduly satirical severity what is ostensibly the droll side of a debate which has taken place at Bath on ladies' stays and waist-belts. The body bearing the high-sounding name of the Physiological Department of the Biological Section, presided over by Professor Schafer, devoted a considerable period to a discussion concerning tight-lacing; and really, since biology is only a scientific name for a knowledge of life, and physiology obviously has as much to do with the hands or the feet or the knees as with the chest and abdomen, there is no reason why the savants assembled in the city of Bladud should not have contributed to a torrent of talk about corns and tight boots, gloves and garters. As it was, stays formed their biological and physiological text, on which Professor Roy read a paper prepared jointly by himself and Mr. T. G. Adams. Tight-lacing is a topic which, like the play of "The Ticket-of-Leave Man," can be always warranted to "draw," and naturally a large audience, in which ladies and medical men preponderated, assembled to hear the long-expected paper read. It must be premised that Professor Roy is a very bold man, almost as bold, indeed, as his Highland predecessor whose Christian name was Rob; for this valiant savant, after briefly tracing the history of stays, waist-belts, and girths for animals in all countries and in all ages, boldly expressed his opinion that as a physiologist he did not consider the modern corset an unmixed evil. He held, moreover, that properly fitting stays did not interfere with breathing, and were of real service to the wearer when not too tightly laced. It was the Professor's opinion that tight-lacing only commenced when the stays interfered with the muscular freedom required in playing lawn tennis or in running upstairs. Pray, who, it may be asked, thinks of running upstairs in this genteel age?

It is recorded in "The Ingoldsby Legends," in the immortal narrative of the Tamburini and Colletti riot at the old Italian Opera House, that "Fal-de-ral-tit sung fol-de-rol-lol; But scarce had he done When a row begun." Similarly at Bath did a row begin as soon as Professor Roy had come to the end of his utterances. Even while he was speaking loud dissent from his views had been more than once audible from different parts of the room; but, when discussion was invited, Dr. Wilberforce-Smith arose like a rhetorical waterspout, and, bursting, drenched the audience with a denunciation of the evils and curse of tight-lacing. He averred that after wearing stays for a few years the muscles of the back became withered. This is an awful revelation; but what a curious circumstance it is that in M. du Maurier's charming ball-room sketches, in which so much of the feminine back is visible in connection with the "V"-shaped bodice, there should be no signs of withering about the "scapulars," the "latissimus dorsi," or the "infraspinatus"! Even people who do not care about art, but are in the habit of mixing with the world, and going to grand dinners and dances, have not discovered that there is much the matter with those dorsal charms of which lovely woman makes just now such a very liberal display by lamplight. The impetuous Dr. Wilberforce-Smith asked why it was that women wore stays, and he replied to the question, that it was through their natural admiration of beauty. The æsthetic side must be successfully attacked before woman would give up the practice of restricting their waists in order to bring themselves somewhere within the lines of beauty of a classic figure on an Etruscan vase. But, in these slightly random remarks, the learned Doctor would seem to be arguing against himself. There is not a single female draped figure of classical antiquity with a small waist in the modern sense of the term; the smallest waists are those of the Amazons, who wore a tightly-fitting garment reaching from the neck to the ancles, and who were rather narrowly girt. In other cases, when a zone or cestus was worn, it was most comfortably loose. Physiologically considered, Dr. Wilberforce-Smith held that the damage done by tight-lacing was simply awful, and women not only injured themselves by the habit, but entailed tremendous injury on their progeny. It is a pity that Mr. Slug, who attracted so much public attention at Mudford through the deep red hue of his complexion, could not have been present to back up the impetuous doctor with a few columns of statistics. Blank amazement, rather than impetuosity, mainly characterised the deliverances of the succeeding speaker, who was astonished to find a pathologist saying anything in favour not only of tight-lacing but of wearing stays at all. Speaking for himself, the astonished Mr. Lavis remarked that he regarded a tight-laced woman as the very lowest form of woman—an assertion which only excites our wonder that the small-waisted ladies present did not at once arise in righteous wrath, rip up their corsets, and chase the audacious heretic from the room with busks and staylaces.

At this point the President remarked that it might be as well if the ladies would be kind enough to express their opinion on the subject, whereupon Mrs. Stoakes took up her parable against tight-lacing, which she contended was a practice not only physically but morally wrong, since women were unable to move about as actively or perform their duties as well as those who wore loose stays or none at all. She threw most of the blame for the prevailing system upon dressmakers, who educated their customers to believe that they should carry the weight of their clothes from the hips instead of from the shoulders; but the lady apparently forgot that a couturière is not a corsetière, that dressmakers have nothing to do with stay-making, and that they would not charge sixpence less for a dinner-dress or a ball-dress which they made for a lady who elected to go without stays, and who preferred that her garments should be pendent from her shoulders instead of her waist. Then a lady in the body of the room made the astoundingly candid confession that she was fifty years of age and did not wear stays. She thought that girls should be educated not to regard the antique figure as the true form of beauty; but how often, we wonder, will it be necessary to repeat that the antique Venus has the reverse of a small waist, and that if modern ladies were to adopt the girth of the Venus of Medici, or the Venus of Milo, or even the Venus of the Capitol, as a standard of waist measurement, they would be voted frights by their own sex, and slatterns by men? As regards the draped figure, it is surely sufficient to point out that among the women of classic antiquity tightly-fitting corsets or bodices were never worn, simply because the upper garments were loose and flowing; but they did wear beneath what were practically "stays" in the shape of bandages to support the bosom, though they did not compress the waist. As regards the evils of excessively tight lacing, they have been pointed out in this journal perhaps thirty times in the course of as many years; and it would be easy to double or to triple the list of diseases which at one stage of the discussion at Bath Dr. Beverley attributed to very contracted stays. The pernicious habit of tight-lacing is fostered, we have always believed, by a curious hallucination among women to the effect that men admire what is termed an "hour-glass" or wasp-waist in the fair sex. If they only knew that men no more admire unnaturally small waists than they do exaggerated dress-improvers, then they would listen to reason, and, while they preserved their stays, the wearing of which is in many cases not only justifiable for the sake of comeliness and comfort, but for that of absolute necessity, they would abstain from dragging and pinching themselves in until they hopelessly distort the "basket" of the ribs and often most dangerously displace the vital organs. One of the most curious addresses made during the great tight-lacing debate at Bath was that of Miss Lydia Becker, who spoke out boldly in favour of wearing stays of a rigid and not an elastic nature. Miss Becker's motto for the benefit of her sex is: "Stick to your stays; they improve the form, give warmth, and assist you. Stick to your stays, and triumph over the other sex." With every desire that the triumph so laudably desired by Miss Becker should be achieved, we must venture to express our conviction that so thoroughly sensible and broadminded a lady as she is does not really approve of the abuse of tight-lacing; and that such abuse does take place must be obvious not only to every medical man, but to every rational person with a pair of eyes in his head. If the tight-lacing ladies would only take this cardinal physiological fact to heart—that one almost inevitable result of excessively tight-lacing is a red nose, to say nothing of cold feet—they might stay their hand ere they crushed their bones, damaged their internal organs, and impaired their digestion by a senseless and mischievous practice, founded, as we have shown, on a total misapprehension of the appreciation of feminine charms by the sterner sex. Let the ladies follow Miss Becker's advice and stick to their stays, which were never so elegantly nor so commodiously made as at present, but let them abjure inordinate tight-lacing, not only as one of the silliest of vanities, but as a very near approach to gradual suicide.

THE CZAR OF RUSSIA.

[Reuter's Telegram.]

ELISABETGRAD, Sept. 8.

The Czar and Czarina, accompanied by their suite, arrived here at six o'clock last evening, and were received at the railway station by the Grand Duke Nicholas, uncle of his Majesty, the principal military and civil authorities, the local and provincial representatives, and deputations from the nobility, the agricultural classes, and the Jewish community.

Their Majesties proceeded from the station, amidst the enthusiastic cheering of the assembled crowds, to the Cathedral, where the Archbishop of Odessa welcomed them with an appropriate address. Afterwards the Emperor and Empress drove to the apartments prepared for them, where a dinner was served, at which the Grand Duke, the members of the suite, and the chief municipal authorities were present.

The railway station and the town were beautifully decorated for the occasion, and a triumphal arch was erected on the way to the town. The route from the station to the Cathedral was lined by school-children, who strewed flowers before the Imperial carriage as it passed. In the evening the town was brilliantly illuminated in honour of the Imperial visit. Their Majesties received an enthusiastic welcome from the people throughout their journey.

The Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch and the Grand Duchesses Xenia Alexandrovna and Olga continued their journey to Livadia.

THE DUKE OF AOSTA.

[Reuter's Telegram.]

ROME, Sept. 9.

The members of the Cabinet will leave this evening for Turin to attend the marriage of the Duke of Aosta. King Humbert, Queen Margherita, and the Prince of Naples arrived there to-day, and the King and Queen of Portugal are expected there this evening.

The religious ceremony will take place on Tuesday morning in the private chapel of the Royal Palace. Besides the Princes of the Houses of Savoy, Braganza, and Bonaparte, only the Ministers, the Presidents of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, and the Prefect and Mayor of Turin will be present.

The Court.

BALMORAL, Sept. 8.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and the Grand Duke of Hesse, went out yesterday morning, and her Majesty in the afternoon drove with Princess Alice of Hesse, attended by the Dowager Lady Churchill.

His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Hesse took leave of the Queen and left the Castle for London and Germany, attended by Colonel Wernher and by Viscount Bridport to Ballater.

A guard of honour of the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders was mounted at Ballater Station, under the command of Captain Davidson.

Sept. 9.

Yesterday morning the Queen went out with Princess Beatrice and Princess Alice of Hesse. In the afternoon her Majesty drove, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, Princess Alice of Hesse, and Princess Margaret of Connaught, through Braemar, up the Cluny as far as Fraser's Bridge and back.

The Hon. Rosa Hood, General Viscount Bridport, K.C.B., and Dr. Reid have left, and Major-General Sir Henry Ewart, K.C.B., and Dr. Laking have arrived at Castle.

TO-DAY'S ARRANGEMENTS.

British Association, Bath.
Rowing.—London Rowing Club, Twelve-oared Race; Eastbourne Regatta; Metropolitan Regatta.
Lawn Tennis.—Essex Open Tournament, at Chingford (commences).
Cricket.—Australians v. Shaw and Shrewsbury's Australian Team, at Leeds; Surrey v. Eighteen Colts, at the Oval.

To-Morrow.

Hereford Musical Festival (and three following days).

Wednesday.

Doncaster Races, St. Leger Day.
National Chrysanthemum Society's Show, Aquarium (and following day).

September 17.

International Geological Congress, University of London (and following days).

FUTURE ARRANGEMENTS.

September 25.

The Worshipful Company of Plaisterers.—Banquet in the Whitehall Rooms, Hôtel Métropole.

October 1.

Church Congress, Manchester (and four following days).

October 9.

Trinity College, London.—Inaugural Address and Students' Concert, 7.0 p.m.

EXTRAORDINARY SCENE IN A CHURCH.

St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, Bradford, was the scene of an extraordinary occurrence yesterday morning. Just before the commencement of mass a woman sitting in a pew was seen to make a stab at a soldier in front. She was overpowered and removed by the police, to whom she made a curious statement. Before her marriage, she said, she was annoyed by the attentions of a man, who since her marriage had appeared to her in various disguises. Three weeks ago she thought she saw him in church in the dress of a soldier. In order to mark him, she brought a pair of scissors to church, sat behind him, and attempted to stab him. She afterwards admitted that he was the wrong man. The woman is an American, and was in an asylum a few years ago. She is on a visit to friends in Bradford. The soldier, a sergeant in the Essex Regiment named James, was badly cut on the ear, but is not dangerously wounded.

The Queen has been pleased to confer the honour of knighthood upon Mr. Edlin, Q.C., the Assistant-Judge of the Middlesex Sessions.

The Rev. Francis John Jayne, Vicar of Leeds, has accepted the Bishopric of Chester.

The Duke of Cambridge, accompanied by Lord Wolseley, will to-day make his annual inspection of the troops of all arms at Woolwich.

The Duke of Cambridge is expected shortly to visit Scotland, and will be the guest of the Marquis and Marchioness of Breadalbane, at Taymouth Castle, for a few days' shooting.

The Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Meiningen and their son, Prince Frederick, Duke of Saxony, arrived at the Grand Hotel, Trafalgar-square, on Saturday morning, from Germany. Their Royal Highnesses took their departure by the Irish mail the same evening for Dublin, where they go to visit Lieutenant-General Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, Commanding the Forces in Ireland.

The Duchess of Manchester, according to a private letter received from Geneva on Saturday, had arrived there, and was staying at the Hotel des Bergues.

The Duke of Portland will receive a distinguished party at Welbeck Abbey, this week, for the Doncaster race meeting.

The Duchess Dowager of Abercorn is staying on a visit to the Marquis and Marchioness of Lansdowne, at Bowood, Wilts.

Lord Salisbury has consented to address a public meeting at Stamford in the course of the autumn.

The Speaker and Mrs. Peel, accompanied by Mr. George and Miss Julia Peel, arrived, on Thursday, on a visit to Mr and Mrs. Barton, at their residence close to the Lake of Geneva, at Genthod, from Contrexéville. The Speaker's health has much improved during his short relaxation from his duties in the House of Commons.

The death is announced from The Hague of General Van Swietens the leader of various expeditions in the Dutch East Indies, and commander of the Dutch troops during the war in Acheen.

Lady Ermyntrude Malet did not accompany the Right Hon. Sir Edward Malet to Berlin, but remains for the present at her residence in Eaton-square.

The Grand-Duke Sergius and the Grand-Duchess Elizabeth Feodorovna, with the Grand-Duke Paul Alexandrovitch, will embark at Odessa on the 23rd inst. for a tour in the East, during which they will visit Smyrna and the principal towns on the Syrian coast proceeding thence to Palestine and Jerusalem. On their return journey the Royal party will stop at Athens, when the betrothal of the Grand-Duke Paul with the Princess Alexandra, eldest daughter of the King of Greece, will probably take place.

PARIS DAY BY DAY.

[BY SPECIAL WIRE.]

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PARIS, Sunday Night.

The "Shooting Season" has opened in the Department of the Seine in dull, chilly weather, for the spell of glorious sunshine and cerulean skies which we have been enjoying for the past week is broken. Of course the exodus of sportsmen, of all types and sizes, from Paris last evening and early this morning was formidable. The legal hour of the "Ouverture de la Chasse" was one minute after midnight. In the small hours of this morning, game of all kinds was being transported to the *Halles*. Not, however, that the hares and rabbits, the partridges and pheasants, had been slaughtered in the darkness. They had been killed before in other Departments, where the "Shooting Season" had already commenced. The regulations in these matters are curious. Until the "Ouverture" takes place in a Department no game may be sold in it. Strict is the rule that game may not be forwarded from one Department to another, although the "Shooting Season" has begun in both, if it has to pass on its way through a district in which the "chasse" is not yet permitted. Any infraction of this regulation is visited with a penalty, so that early in the Season persons wishing to make presents of game to friends in other Departments are obliged to be careful, and to ascertain accurately whether the sportsmen are out and about in all the districts through which the hamper will travel. This may seem rather hard, especially when the offenders are innocent of any idea of breaking the Law; but in France some acquaintance at least with legal rudiments is indispensable. As a matter of fact, the Department of the Seine is anything but rich in game, nor do the Provinces supply Paris with one-tenth of the hares consumed therein. Most of these, indeed, converted into "civets," "hail" from the other side of the Eastern-Frontier—from Baden, Wurtemberg, and even Austria. The supply of rabbits comes from the Department of the Seine-et-Marne and Normandy; that of partridges from Picardy, and later on from Brittany and Spain. The Department of the Seine-et-Marne, and even England, will furnish Paris markets with pheasants; the Department of the Nord, Brittany, and Holland with snipe, and Provence and Italy with quails. Deer come from Germany and Austria as well as from the Departments of the Seine-et-Marne and the Oise. The great feature at the *Halles* this morning was an antelope which fetched £11. As yet, however, wild-boars are "conspicuous by their absence." Most of the larks sold are shot in the neighbourhood of Paris, the environs of Lutetia abounding in these birds.

Although the weather to-day has been bleak, the sky was illuminated for nearly an hour this evening with vivid flashes of lightning, and there was a heavy thunder-shower, the rain falling for a short time in torrents.

The "Glasgow incident" has just found a pendant at Brussels. A deputation of Paris *ouvriers* on their return journey from Copenhagen were entertained by their Belgian comrades at the Maison du Peuple. One of the Frenchmen, by way of acknowledging the hospitality which they were receiving, delivered a violent speech, in which among other things he insulted the King grossly. It is only right to add that these episodes are the subject of indignant censure on the part of the Moderate-Republicans, and the leading Opportunist organ remarks to-day that if this attitude be persisted in it may seriously compromise the country.

The vexed question of the Governorship of Indo-China is at last settled. M. Richaud, Resident-General in Annam and Tonkin, who has been acting as Governor-General for some months, is to retain the post definitively, his successor in the Residency-General being Colonel Reinhardt, of the Marines, who has already represented France at Hué. Both are hard-working officials, and their appointments have given as much satisfaction as could reasonably be expected in these days.

The new "Introducer of the Ambassadors and Director of the Protocol" is the Comte d'Ormesson, who holds a high post at the French Embassy at Saint-Petersburg. He entered the Diplomatic Service in 1867, at the age of eighteen; he has been a Sub-Prefect and a Prefect of several Departments, and was appointed to the embassy in St. Petersburg about two years ago. There had been much speculation as to who should be selected as successor to the late M. Mollard, and a number of names was mentioned—all as it turns out without any foundation. People are very much in the dark as to the duties of this post. The Comte d'Ormesson will not only be the "introducer" of the Ambassadors, but as "Director of the Protocol" he will regulate the etiquette employed in letters to foreign potentates and high notabilities. The "protocol" in fact is a collection of the formularies to be used in inditing ceremonious letters. It was drawn up in 1878, during M. Dufaure's Ministry, and M. de Freycinet has very graphically defined it as the *Livre de Politesses*—how to address Sovereigns, Princes, Cardinals, Marshals, Bishops, and other grandees; when and how to subscribe oneself as the "very obedient and humble servant" of the one, and to assure the other of the writer's "most distinguished consideration." Are not these and other epistolary *nuances* duly set forth in that mysterious authority "Le Protocole"? It may be defined as a kind of Etiquette-book on a grand scale, nor does it overlook details as to the sort, form, and size of the note-paper to be used in different cases. The responsibilities of the new official will not be light, for much more depends on these matters than many persons dream of in their philosophy. Funny stories have been told as to how M. Mollard had to put "great men" literally "through their paces," showing them how many steps they should advance at different receptions, placing pretty speeches in their mouths, and playing the part of an active M.C.; and how, in spite of all his coaching, some unlucky blunder often drove him to despair. Be this as it may, the post is by no means a sinecure, and M. Goblet must have devoted much anxious attention of late to this appointment.

M. Waldeck-Rousseau, formerly Minister of the Interior in Gambetta's Grand Ministry, whose appointment to that important post was much criticised owing to his youth and inexperience at the time, was married yesterday in the Church of Sainte-Clotilde to Madame Henry Liouville, widow of the Member for the Department of the Meuse, who died about a year ago. The ceremony was solemnised by the Vicar of the parish, the civil rights having been previously performed by the Mayor of the Seventh Ward. Madame Liouville wore a pearly-grey wedding-dress, trimmed with rich Valenciennes lace. The marriage-register was signed by Dr. Charcot, the eminent specialist, a near relative of the bride; by M. Paul Challemel-Lacour, Senator, and formerly Ambassador of the Republic in London; by M. Louis Waldeck-Rousseau, merchant, brother of the bridegroom; and by M. A. Dreyfus, the banker. A wedding *déjeuner* took place after the ceremony in Madame Liouville's new town-house in the Faubourg Saint-Germain. M. Waldeck-Rousseau, the new Benedict, was Minister of Public-Worship in the Second Ferry Ministry, and as a Republican dandy has often been subjected to as much "chaff" as occasionally falls to the lot of Mr. Chamberlain in England. He is now a Deputy of the Department of the Loire-Inférieure.

The funerals of Madame Bachet and of Captain and M. Bachet, who were killed in the railway accident at Velars, took place at Asnières, outside Paris, yesterday. The ceremony was of a very solemn and sorrowful character, the widowed mother of the two Bachets and the father of Madame Bachet having insisted, notwithstanding their overpowering grief, in attending as chief-mourners. The three funeral-cars were heaped with wreaths of fresh flowers and *immortelles*. The injured persons who are lying in the Dijon Hospital are still in a very prostrate condition, and a new victim has been indirectly added to the list of casualties through the death of the son of the engine-driver of the Modane train—M. Thuillier. The young man received a terrible and fatal shock on hearing of the danger which had been incurred by his father, who is himself now dangerously ill in Hospital. A medical student, who was in the train from Modane, writes to-day to one of the Paris papers to state that the rescue party from Dijon only arrived at Velars at half-past five in the morning. He gives a vivid account of his experiences, and avers that he and a doctor had to take down a young Englishwoman, who was caught in the telegraph wires near the scene of the accident. An Englishman—probably Captain Marriott—was also discovered on the line leaning on an "alpenstock," and writhing with pain, and when the student and his companion arrived the injured man fell into their arms. It was then ascertained that his leg, thigh, and arm were broken. Accounts similar to this are still received in Paris, and, despite the natural clashing of conflicting evidence as to details, these reports unite in proving that the recent railway disaster at Velars was one of the most awful that has occurred for some time in France. The Company aver that everything was done to avert an accident and to minimise the consequences, but this is small compensation for those who have lost their dearest friends, and it is to be hoped that the calamity will leave behind it a salutary lesson which will not be lost on the official mind.

The Paris cabmen certainly want looking after, as the following adventure which befell M. Michel, Deputy for the Department of Vaucluse, and his friend M. Falee, President of the Council-General of that district, the other evening will demonstrate abundantly. These two gentlemen, who had come up to Paris by train, took a cab at the station. The driver, after running into several vehicles, finally deposited his fares, bag and baggage, in the mud. He had been sacrificing with overmuch zeal to Bacchus. After picking themselves up as best they could, the Deputy and his friend hailed another cab, and, removing their luggage to the top, they told the man to stop, on his way to M. Michel's abode, at the office of M. Clémenceau's journal in the Faubourg-Montmartre. They both went in, and after chatting for some minutes returned to the street; but the cab, the driver, and the baggage had all disappeared. They had forgotten to take the man's number, and have not the slightest clue to follow.

Some blood-shedding marked the progress of the "navvies'" strike yesterday in the Department of La Corrèze, which was the scene of General Boulanger's recent electoral defeat. The labourers there, it appears, have been unduly excited by Socialists from Paris, including the well-known compositor, Citizen Allemane, who was for some time secretary of the "Clémenceau-Ranc Caucus" in the Rue Cadet. It appears that 500 men on strike, accompanied by forty women, went from the towns of Gaucher and Saillant, in the direction of Alassac, the entrance to which was guarded by a small detachment of infantry and some mounted *gendarmes*. The *grévistes* having persisted in trying to get into the town the soldiers and *gendarmes* charged them with their swords and bayonets by order of the local Prefect. Six men and a woman received bayonet-thrusts, but as the *grévistes* eventually succeeded in entering the town the soldiers can hardly be said to have acted up to the letter of their instructions. Later on another disturbance took place in the town and several women were wounded. These are the facts as narrated by eye-witnesses, but the authorities state that only one person was seriously injured during the riots. In the meantime the districts of Tulle, Brives, and Limoges are in a very disaffected state, and not only "Navvies" but masons, stonecutters, and smiths have joined the strike.

A strange incident has just occurred during the manœuvres of the Third Army-corps at Magny-en-Vexin. A soldier of the 129th Regiment going to relieve guard placed the muzzle of his rifle against the breast of one of his comrades who was on sentry at his post. It was night and pitch-dark, and the relieving soldier did this to frighten the sentinel. Unluckily the gun went off, and, although it was only loaded with blank-cartridge, the poor fellow was badly injured, and now lies in Magny Hospital in a very precarious state. It is announced that the culprit will be severely punished, which we may well believe. There seems to be plenty of "skylarking" with sentries in this country. Only a short time ago I observed two soldiers who were passing one of the Government-offices go up to the sentinel, who was standing in his box, and, after a little "chaff," seize him by the shoulders as if they wanted to wrest his rifle from him. The trio were romping and laughing uproariously for some minutes, although, as it was early in the afternoon, an officer might have come by at any moment.

The Palais-Royal has taken time by the forelock, and has opened its season with a *Revue* of the year. A *Revue* may be said to be the counterpart of an English pantomime or extravaganza, consisting, as it does, of a series of humorous or satirical hits at the follies of the day. As a rule a *Revue* is brought out at the end of the year, so that everything that has taken place during the preceding twelve months may be impressed into the service by the Juvenal of the day. The Palais-Royal, however, has chosen to inaugurate its Autumnal season with "Les Joyeusetés de l'Année," as its *Revue* is called, and, as fate would have it, an entertainment which is ordinarily accompanied by snow and mist has brought with it the first sunshine of a cheerless summer. Nevertheless, the pleasant little theatre was completely filled by an audience who relished to the full all the droll references to the events of the year provided by the author and spoken by a strong company of comic actors and highly attractive young ladies. To describe the plot of "Les Joyeusetés de l'Année" would be as impossible as to tell the story of the "needy knife-grinder." Enough that a succession of pantomime scenes (views, that is to say, of well-known Parisian resorts) serve as a background for the exhibition of a number of lightly but very elegantly-clad damsels, who sing with more point than vocal power *couplets* ridiculing the follies and vices of the year, while comedians such as Daubray, Dailly, and Milher give humorous impersonations of the caricatured heroes of the day. The only lady who demands special mention on other grounds than those of beauty of face and form is Madame Lavigne, who is inimitably droll in all her assumptions and all her songs. Her *pas seul* as a *danseuse de l'Opéra* and her imitation of Paulus, the famous Music-hall champion of General Boulanger, were uproariously encored. The author of the *Revue* is M. de Saint-Albin, who is better known as the "Robert Milton" of the *Figaro*, the sporting chronicler and prophet—the guide, philosopher, and friend of all who are interested in the French "turf." Foreigners may miss many of the Parisian allusions of the "Joyeusetés de l'Année," but they will be sure to find plenty to amuse their eyes, even if they fail to catch all jokes that are intended for native ears.

The Daly Company closed yesterday its short season of six nights. In addition to the "Taming of the Shrew" the *troupe* has also appeared in "Nancy and Co.," and in "The Railroad of Love." The audiences since the first night have been more Anglo-Saxon than French in character, and for this reason, perhaps, the applause has been more general and genuine than it was on Monday last. A full account in French of "Nancy and Co.," was distributed in the theatre, so that there was no reason why the plot of the play should not be thoroughly understood; but our Parisian friends will not take the trouble to follow performances in a foreign language. To their credit be it added that they, at least, make no pretension to appreciate what they do not understand; but a few choice spirits have been well pleased to study the types of American life and character presented in the rattling farcical comedies alluded to above; for although both are adaptations from the German, they have been most successfully transplanted to New England soil. There is one peculiarity of the Daly *troupe* which becomes conspicuously prominent when they perform in France. I allude to their confidential manner of speech and to the extreme deliberation of their acting. Miss Rehan is the only member of the company *qui brûle les planches*. The others are so deliberate in movement that, to any one accustomed to the animation of the French stage, all the scenes in which they appear drag to a sometimes almost painful extent. I was much struck by this peculiarity one evening when I went from another theatre to that in which the Daly *troupe* has been performing. Slowness is the pervading vice of the modern English stage, and it has been exaggerated by a company which for perfection of *ensemble* may fairly compete with any in the world. I have drawn attention to this point because I feel sure that if these admirable comedians would make up their minds when they next visit Paris to "play closer," they would produce far more effect. May they come again soon—to try the experiment!

The autumn season at Longchamps opened to-day with fair sport. The "Ouverture de la Chasse," however, had caused many a gap in the ranks of the "Turfistes." The following were the results: Prix de Passy.—Place d'Armes, 1; Mandoline, 2; Patient, 3. Won by three lengths; five lengths between the second and third horses. Prix de Jouvence.—Carafon, 1; Upas, 2; Vanneau, 3. Won by four lengths; Vanneau a bad third. Prix de Chantilly.—Sibérie, 1; Bocage, 2; Rêve, 3. Won by half a length; five lengths between the second and third horses. Prix de Villiers.—Vendredi II., 1; Lift, 2; Clover, 3. Won by four lengths; a length and a half between the second and third horses. Prix de Versailles.—Begonia, 1; Porte-Plume, 2; Visière II., 3. Won by four lengths; a length and a half between the second and third horses. Prix de Bellevue.—Le Cordouan, 1; Intervention, 2; Roquette II., 3. Won by a head; five lengths between the second and third horses.

The funeral of the late M. Lombardos, Greek Minister of the Interior, took place at Athens on Saturday afternoon, the body being subsequently conveyed to Zante. The ceremony was of a public character.

Floods in Spain.—A Reuter's telegram, dated Madrid, Sept. 9, states: "The South of Spain has recently been visited by very heavy rains, which have done serious damage. Several districts in the Province of Almeria are now flooded, and great destruction has been caused, houses and mills being destroyed and bridges carried away. The loss of life is believed to be considerable, as several bodies have already been recovered."

IS MARRIAGE A FAILURE?

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE DAILY TELEGRAPH."

Sir—I entirely agree with your correspondent, "An Observer," both as to the fact and the causes of the dulness of middle-class homes, though, perhaps, I may not myself regard it as having quite so important a bearing on the question whether marriage is a failure as he seems disposed to declare. Still, I quite admit that, in the long run, and for average people, happiness is, in a great measure, a question of external resources. Great as has been our intellectual progress during the last half-century, we are still, I fear, far removed from the time when husband and wife will be able to spend evening after evening contentedly together, Joan busy over her microscope and specimens, while Darby rouses himself occasionally from his meditations on the "Philosophy of the Unconditioned" to press her hand. The Darbies and Joans of real life, and certainly the youthful candidates for matrimonial happiness by whom the parental firesides are surrounded, depend much for the brightness of their lives upon their means of amusement within door. I say within door, because, unlike some of your correspondents, I do not think that we in England, or we in London at any rate, are so badly off in the matter of public entertainments as it seems the fashion to affirm. It is true that we still want some of the cheaper and simpler open-air gaieties which enliven many, often second-class, Continental towns; but these, no doubt, we shall get in time—at any rate, to the extent to which our capricious climate will admit of them. In the meanwhile the multiplication of theatres and the immense development of metropolitan and suburban communications has brought the delight of the drama within the reach of many thousands more people than had anything but the rarest access to them twenty or five-and-twenty years ago; also the supply of good music at an inexpensive rate, and exhibitions, panoramas, People's Palaces, drawing-room entertainments, and many other unclassified forms of amusement may with more or less accuracy be said to be always with us.

No, Sir, I cannot agree with those who complain of any other kind of dulness in modern middle-class life than what is to be found within the four walls of the middle-class home. Abroad we have set about the work of amusing ourselves and each other with an amount of industry, of method, and on the whole of success to which the last generation was comparatively a stranger. Moreover, there is not only a much more ample supply of away-from-home amusements than there used to be, but people permit themselves, and especially parents permit their children, a much greater freedom of indulgence in those pleasures than was usual in times well within the memory of middle-aged men. On the other hand, however, I am quite of "An Observer's" opinion that within door, especially in London and in the less countryfied suburbs, we have changed for the worse. Middle-class families are not, within my own observation, in the habit of mixing with each other on the same free and unceremonious terms as prevailed among such households five-and-twenty years ago. It is not only that the increase of population has multiplied acquaintances, and that now, as ever, the maxim "Many acquaintances, few friends," holds good, but that even between intimates a certain barrier of formality appears to have erected itself. No longer, or only in very rare instances—usually when some tie of relationship exists between the parties—do people "drop in" upon each other, to use a once familiar old phrase which has almost disappeared from the language, as the practice it denoted has disappeared from life. This is due, I think, not to any decline in the virtue of sociability, but to an entirely different reason, worse or better, as you may choose to regard it. People do not now "drop in" upon each other because it exposes them to be "dropped in" upon in their turn; and their objection to this is simply a special case of their general dislike to be taken actually or figuratively *en deshabille*. Into the moral and mental history of this dislike I will not now enter: I fear that no explanation which could be suggested for it would be otherwise than unflattering to human vanity. All explanations of the feeling seem to resolve it, at one stage or another, into the unworthy ambition of the middle-class householder to present "appearances" which are not genuine—to make his domestic life appear more luxurious, more comfortable, more elevated—this is the especial weakness of Mrs. Householder—more leisurely; in a word, *other* than it really is. This insidious desire it is which invades and mars even the most promising inventions in the way of friendly intercourse, and which, penetrating even into the latest born, and what might have been the simplest, most unconventional, and least costly of social gatherings, has gone far to infect it with the vices of display, artificiality, and restraint. I refer, as your readers will doubtless guess in a moment, to the "afternoon tea." Nothing could have been more pleasant than was this unassuming form of drawing-room hospitality when in its first vogue; and far be it from me to deny that in many households it still retains its original virtue. But to indicate the change which has passed upon it in too many other households I have only to mention the word "tea-gown," and to ask you, Sir, to meditate on all that word implies. Surely it is plain that a "charming tea-gown" on the fair form of Mrs. A., the hostess, is a challenge to the display of an "elegant walking dress" adorning the figure of Mrs. B., the guest: and so on, and so on. And observe that it not only turns an unconventional function into a conventional one, but it renders the possibility of holding unconventional functions at other times and seasons more remote than ever. For after Mrs. A.'s tea-gown what probability is there that Mrs. B. and Mrs. C. will allow themselves to be "dropped in" upon by her, and discovered perhaps in a dress which stands in the same relation to the tea-gown as a man's smoking-jacket to his "claw-hammer" coat?

If familiar social intercourse—unrestrained and unpretentious—is ever to establish itself among our middle-class families, it is clear that each family must dare to let their neighbours—those, I mean, with whom they wish to be anything more than acquaintances—"see them as they are." That each household should have its "day" every week for receiving the inmates of other households is an expedient which has been tried and has failed, partly for the reasons above set forth, and partly because its very success contains the seeds of failure, for the larger the party the greater danger of formality, since all are not likely to be equally well acquainted with each other. Besides, it is not taking people "as they are," but as they prefer to be for a couple of hours, after full warning and preparation. The only way to insure perfect genuineness and unrestraint would be for households to come voluntarily under some such obligations to each other as are imposed by law upon the managers of factories, and public elementary schools. A certain number of families intimate with each other might form themselves into a society, every member of which would be bound to receive from, and in return would be entitled to pay, their neighbours "visits of surprise." They could not, of course, be always at home to receive each other, but it should be a point of honour with each that the answer "Not at home" should never be given, save when it represented the facts, and that no other excuse—or none, at any rate, founded on mere unpreparedness to welcome the visitor—should be admitted. The desire to catch the recipient of the visit unprepared in fact, and the excitement of the uncertainty on the latter's part as to whether he would be so caught, might give to the arrangement many of the attractions of an amusing parlour-game. But I will not dwell upon this, lest I should be supposed to have offered the suggestion in a jocular spirit, whereas I propound it, Sir, in all seriousness. I am convinced that unless some such resolute step as this be taken by a combination of sensible people to break down the barrier which pride, jealousy, false shame, and other unlovely habits of mind have raised between the families of the middle-class, we shall sooner or later find our social intercourse retrograding to the outward artificiality, without the inward simplicity, of the age of periwigs.—Yours obediently,

London, Sept. 5. A LOVER OF FREEDOM.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE DAILY TELEGRAPH."

Sir—Will you give a workman's wife a chance to say a few words on this marriage question? You have let the grand folks have their say, and the great middle-class have had free opportunity to express what they think. But the high ones and the mediocrities are not England, and it seems to me the picture of national feeling as to this marriage question would be like a bucket without a bottom if what the workers of the country think were not set out.

Now, I am a married woman of forty years' wedlock standing. Therefore what I say is entitled to consideration. My verdict is, "Marriage is not a failure," and I will show you why I think so.

At fifteen, when I was an apprentice girl, I fell in love with my—well, my old man. He was an apprentice boy four years older. We were very happy—happy as the finest swells that ever wooed, though neither of us consulted our parents as to our choice, and we enjoyed courting on the quiet, and we longed for the day when we could get married. As soon as he was out of his time we fixed the day; and one morning we both of us took a day off and marched away to church with a shopmate apiece for witnesses and wedding train, and were united by a good-natured old parson, who seemed to relish the job of making so young and good-looking a couple man and wife. My dowry was the love I had to give. His means were just what he could win week by week as a journeyman. With no bank account, and but the slenderest sort of "establishment," we set up in matrimony, and we were as happy as was possible. Within a year my first boy was born. He has had eight brothers and sisters, and seven of them live in manhood and womanhood. Yet we have never been anything but working people. We are not of the middle class; and I don't think we want to be. Still, our life has been a happy one, and it is because no one can win more than happiness that I say marriage is not a failure. How can it be when it has made us happy?

I do not mean to mislead you into thinking that everything has been honey and smooth sailing. We have had our share of hard times—sometimes they have been hard indeed—and very often domestic controversies have not been of the "cooing dove" order; but what I wish to convey is that, putting this against that, and totting things up, and striking a balance, I find marriage is a success.

Why are we made men and women? Clearly to be partners one to the other, and to fulfil the Divine mandate, "Increase and multiply." We are not put on this earth by God merely to amuse ourselves, but to do a work. Woman's work is to be a mother, and form her children's minds and educate their hearts. But in acquitting herself of those duties she finds wondrous joys if she be a true woman. What greater prize can there be in life than to find, when the hair has grown white, and the step is losing its spring, that the children one has borne return her love and care a hundredfold, and that every day the interest on the outlay grows apace? I don't know of any; and I would not exchange the love of my sons and daughters, and the fireside quiet that is mine at near sixty, for the wealth of all the Rothschilds.

But in these days it is different from what it was when I was a girl. Then every boy had his sweetheart, and every girl her chap. Now, it seems to me, the boys don't want sweethearts, and the girls can't get chaps. For one youth who meant honestly to marry a girl, you find twenty whose game is mere flirtation, regardless of how the girl may be injured. The times are ungallant, and they want mending.

I suppose it is plain to you, Sir, what is the cause of this evil condition of things. It has set me and a good many other mothers with marriageable daughters a-thinking, and the conclusion I have come to is that those people who prate so much about refinement and propriety—and who seem to have about as much head and heart as geese—are at the bottom of the decrease of matrimony, of joy, and of a healthy growth of our country's manhood. Snobbishness has so wrought upon us that honest, heaven-prompted, social intercourse between young men and maidens is now next to impossible. The consequence is a growing ratio of old maidens whom God intended to be fruitful mothers, and an hourly-increasing horde of selfish young cynics whose main aim is to contribute their maximum to the sum of human degeneracy. To judge by the attitude of some of our "big guns," one would imagine that the purpose of moral and social regulations, and of religion itself, was to wipe the human race off the face of the earth in as short a time as possible. It is nothing of the sort, though; and it is time the people of England should be roused to realise that it is their right to reap as full joy as possible here, and that as the fullest measure of earthly happiness is to be found in the marriage state, they should resist tooth and nail the stuff and nonsense which would thrust from us the natural and rightful happiness of mankind at large, in order that the wrongful and artificial indulgences of a few selfish people may be cultivated. By all means let us have marriage, and as much of it as possible.—Yours truly,

Plymouth, Sept. 6. A WORKMAN'S WIFE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE DAILY TELEGRAPH."

Sir—I have not yet had the opportunity of reading Mrs. Caird's article, but can form some idea of it from her letter published in your paper a week or so ago. All praise to her for bringing the question to the front, and to you for opening the pages of your journal for its discussion. As a minister of the gospel, I have had many opportunities of forming a judgment on the general question; and the result is, that not more than 25 per cent. of the marriages contracted can be called successful, whilst the 75 per cent. are failures more or less miserable. Many of these failures are due to the churches and the ministers of the churches. We have in these churches all kinds of theological teaching, but questions respecting every-day life are ignored. A great deal is said about the future and how to be happy by-and-by, but little about the present, and how to live rightly now. Political, social, and domestic questions are passed by, so far as the Church is concerned, because the popular view of what constitutes true religion is far too narrow. Some months ago I gave a series of Sunday evening addresses on "Family Life," and not a few of my regular congregation stayed away, on the ground that the sanctities of the pulpit and the House of God were being violated. The addresses, they said, "were all right for the platform on the week-evening, but not for the pulpit on the Sunday night." I wonder these critics do not say some parts of the New Testament ought to be read only on the week-evening. In these addresses I endeavoured to make my young friends feel that getting married was really a serious business—it was not "falling in love" with a pretty face, but there ought to be a just estimate of character, on both sides. There could be no true mutual love without mutual respect. There must be moral esteem as well as natural sympathy. I hold, therefore, in accordance with this view, that as a rule men ought not to marry until they are nearer thirty than twenty; that breach of promise ought to be abolished; and that if the parties contracting marriage find after all a mistake has been made, and there is little prospect of living happily together, the law ought to afford facilities for separation or divorce, without attaching any stigma to either the husband or the wife. It is terrible to think of two lives being marred for ever, by reason of incompatibilities of temper or other causes, and that there is no release, save through the gateways of sin, disgrace, or death. If it be said, "What of the children?" I reply they too could be the subjects of agreement, or, as they are now, of the decision of the Court. There is also another plan. Let institutions be built where children could be educated, clothed, and fed upon payment by the parents (or one of them) of a specified yearly sum, such sums, if necessary, to be supplemented by Government grants. It would be far better to bring up children in such an institution than in the atmosphere of the so-called home, where the parents live a "cat-and-dog life," and it would not entail an extra call upon the taxpayer, for pauperism would decline in proportion as children were really well taught and looked after, whilst the parent would take his or her part, or the parents would take their part, in the responsibility of support. Let care be taken before marriage, and let there be facilities for untying the knot after, should it then appear that a mistake has been made; and should you, Sir, open your paper for the discussion of this question twenty-five years hence, the general consensus of opinion will be that "marriage is not a failure." As things are, I fear the reply must be, "The ayes have it."—Yours sincerely,

A. F. BARFIELD (Congregational Minister).

Walsall, Sept. 5.

P.S.—I sincerely hope that some effort will be made to bring about a reformation in the marriage laws. I will gladly aid in all ways.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE DAILY TELEGRAPH."

Sir—A good many people enter into the matrimonial state with just such selfish motives as animated the amiable Mr. Bumble in "Oliver Twist." That "porochial" individual, as we all know, carefully counted (during Mrs. Corney's temporary absence from the room) the tea spoons, weighed the sugar tongs, and closely inspected the silver milk-pot, to ascertain that they were of the genuine metal, before he decided to throw himself away on the "porochial" widow. Dickens has, in his own wonderfully humorous way, told us the sequel of that peculiarly arranged marriage. In the space of two months Mr. Bumble pronounced in the most emphatic manner that marriage was a failure. And I daresay there are thousands to-day situated precisely the same. Marriage is incontestably a failure if it is entered upon in a spirit of selfishness. The very essence of the solemn contract is deep and lasting affection; and there can be no degree of affection in marriages of necessity or convenience. I abhor the very term "free love" as contrasted with marriage, believing as I do that it is an outrageous insult to the most sacred of ties.

Thousands of young men who go "knocking about" London in search of amusement would be far happier and healthier if in due time and season they took to themselves a fit helpmate and got married respectably. Let those men who hug themselves in their dull bachelor freedom live the solitary, loveless lives they choose; but I submit respectfully that if one wishes to live happily to the end of his days he had better by far get married. Common sense, generous feelings, and mutual forbearance and trust will go a long way to insure lasting felicity. There are plenty of women to pick from; there is no need to marry an animated doll or a peppery-tempered old maid. Take plenty of time to consider, but do not consider with the same feelings as Mr. Bumble; and, above all, remember that money does not necessarily bring happiness or good looks always imply a loving heart. Ugliness and peace are preferable to beauty and mistrust. I hope that I am expressing a thoroughly British sentiment when I say that "free love," as contrasted with marriage, is a snare and a fraud; the worst of all possible snares and the meanest of all possible frauds.—Yours faithfully,

ROBERT P. FINDLAY.

Argyle-square, W.C., Sept. 5.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE DAILY TELEGRAPH."

Sir—I have read the correspondence on the marriage question appearing in your interesting journal with more than ordinary attention, seeing that I am in the rather dubious position of one about to enter the married state. Cannot some of your correspondents draw a picture of the ideal young lady with whom marriage would not be a certain failure? I confess I know of none of whom I could say, "This is the soul that can be trusted to remain near me for better or worse, in sickness or health, till death do us part." Certain it is that the "emancipated lady," the "blue stocking," and the young women versed in science and art often make a far better helpmate than the frivolous, idle, overdressed, and simpering doll whose chief objects in life are novel-reading and theatre-going. If your discussion results in but diminishing that class of girl, it will have served a most valuable public purpose. At present it is so numerous a one that the really worthy, practical, and sensible girls are thrown into the shade by the meretricious glare which emanates from the giddy throng. Another reason "why the men don't propose"—one which has not yet been mentioned—is the tendency among employers to "grind down" married men. These have "given hostages to fortune." They must submit to many an injustice which "a free and single young man would not tolerate for a moment. The married man is tied down, and will accept, much sooner than a bachelor, a smaller wage, on the principle that half a loaf is better than no bread. All this must give us young men pause, so that "the native hue of resolution becomes sicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought."—I am, dear Sir, yours truly,

AN ALARMED LOVER.

London, S.E., Sept. 6.

The *Spectator*, writing on the above subject, says: "It is very easy to ridicule the four or five hundred feet of correspondence which has for weeks past been appearing in *The Daily Telegraph*, under the heading, 'Is Marriage a Failure?' but the present writer has no inclination to perform the task, his main impression not being that of the ridiculousness of the letters. He is a little ashamed of having read them all, even in daily driblets, and during a holiday interrupted by three times the average quantity of rain; but still he has read them, and come to a definite conclusion about them, which, in the absence of more interesting subjects of chat, he is inclined to state. The mass of the correspondence is clearly genuine—is, indeed, entirely outside the possibility of 'make-up.' Anthony Trollope himself, though he had a genius for writing the letters of ordinary folk, and could, when inventing correspondence, be stupid at will, as stupid as his personages would have been, could not have written such letters as these, so characteristic yet so inane; so full of querulous complaining, of didactic drivelling, of silly proposals, of wicked selfishness, of dull resignation, and yet, as regards their total effect, of humdrum, respectable, thick-headed, intolerably tedious right-mindedness. For as the days rolled on, each of them with its burden of letters, three columns usually, to be toiled through if the self-imposed duty were to be performed, it was the sense of the right-mindedness of writers which gradually impressed itself upon the half-unwilling reader. There are profligates here and there among the writers, who wrap up a tolerably clear and distinctly bad meaning in a mist of respectable words, and fools many—one woman wanted to make it penal for a married man to appear without a wedding-ring, and one man suggested in all sincerity that a husband who lost his temper should be imprisoned) and dullards without number—there is hardly a bright letter in the whole series—and a good many who, in their dully complacent selfishness, are absolutely startling; but the majority, in a wonderfully humdrum way, think rightly enough. They complain incessantly of this and that, sometimes with aggravating silliness, as where one wife announces as her panacea against unhappiness in marriage that the husband should always kiss his wife when they meet at breakfast; and the men groan about the wives' dress bills, and the women about the husbands' going out in the evening, with a weary iteration which suggests the real English evil, the want of *camaraderie* between the sexes; but the ground-tone of the whole is that marriage is a natural institution, one which came and was not made; that husband and wife make each other happier; and that failure is always due to some neglect of 'advice,' usually of the copy-book kind. There is a strong and general opinion that it is unwise to marry too young; indeed, quite a great number ask for a legal prevention of marriage before the age of twenty-one. There is a consensus that husband and wife ought to be economical, each sex, we think, grudging the other's distinctive little expenditures. It is pressed on married folk that they should choose with deliberation, that they should usually keep their tempers, and that they should observe towards each other all the externals of civility. Other advice is offered, particularly some counsel as to choosing, based upon a belief in heredity—which comes out unexpectedly strong, and occasionally in the oddest way; but all the advice is intended to avoid the unhappiness of marriage, not to dissolve marriage itself, which is considered by all but a few as inevitable as life itself, something to be improved or modified or made happier, but still part of human destiny, and wholly independent of human control. They do not say, be it observed, that it is part of human destiny, but assume it, reasoning, often unconsciously, solely from that datum. A few writers, no doubt, would make marriage dissoluble at the will of both parties, and a great many would, we are sorry to see, increase the reasons for granting divorce by adding imprisonment, insanity, drunkenness, and even excessive extravagance—there is a demand for a regular income running through these letters which is intensely characteristic—but it is not too much to say that to the majority the existence of a society without marriage has never occurred even as a possibility. They no more discuss it, even when they profess to do so, than they discuss a society without hunger as its great factor, and death as its ultimate compelling law. There are scores of letters breathing intense though conventional domestic piety, though usually expressed with much more clumsiness, and, to use the word which best expresses the fact, 'humdruminess.' It is that quality which is to us the satisfactory feature of the letters. The humdrums are in England the immense majority, and, to judge from these letters, they have no more intention of attacking the marriage laws, as far as their main principle is concerned, than they have of agitating against the principle of *caveat emptor*, or the rule that a jury should consist of twelve. They have, in fact, never considered marriage as an institution like any other, but as a human condition, the very healthiest state of mind a community could enjoy. It is only when a community feels that marriage needs to be sustained by argument that it begins to be in danger. Even the few who would abolish marriage have never really considered their proposal, for they neither suggest a substitute, nor, apparently, have thought for an instant what the social consequences would be, to what utter slavery it would reduce women—to whom, after forty, a threat of divorce would be like a sentence of slow death—or what the ruin it would work on the next generation. They propose the change to get rid of discomfort, just as they propose Federation to be rid of the Irish difficulty, or Socialism to be rid of occasional cases of suffering from want. Their lightness of thought is bad; but, like the density of their opponents' thought, it proves that there is no real question in the public mind.

"It is, perhaps, only another instance of the general absence of any serious consideration given by the writers to the subject; but we have been a little surprised at the general consensus that divorce ought to be granted for adultery on either side. That is perfectly sound from the moralist's point of view, though many Christians will pause to reflect that divorce is only permitted by Christ, and that permission to divorce the husband was not included in His deliverance on the matter; but no statesman in the existing state of opinion would propose any such law. It would be simply a permission to all profligate men to divorce themselves at will. Opinion at present sentences the adulteress to a life of intolerable humiliation, and even suffering; but it does not sentence the adulterer, and, till it has been improved, to grant divorce for man's adultery would be simply to give a privilege to the bad. Any corrupt man tired of his wife would force her to divorce him. The woman would speedily be forced by the opinion of her sex to demand her right, and the number of divorces, which are nothing but unavoidable evils of a grave kind, would be multiplied a hundredfold. The writers seem to think the change of law would act as a check on men; but they either have given no thought to the matter, or they do not know the world."

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Miss Agnes Hewitt selected for the re-opening on Saturday night of this house, now under her personal management, Tom Taylor's "Ticket-of-Leave Man," a drama which a quarter of a century ago brought good fortune to the Wych-street Theatre. Winning immediate success in May, 1863, the play remained uninterruptedly in the Olympic bills, for a prolonged period—so long indeed, that, counting revivals, it has, we are told, been performed there upwards of 1,000 times. Several of the actors who sustained important parts when first produced, have, alas! joined the majority; but, happily, Mr. Henry Neville, the original Robert Brierly, appeared on Saturday to give us once more his unrivalled representation of the Lancashire lad. On entering the scene of revelry at the Bellevue Gardens the actor was greeted with loud applause, often renewed during the course of the piece. By earnestness and heartiness he secured sympathy for that imprudent and unfortunate personage, Brierly. Many of the spectators were moved at the sight of the innocent man in handcuffs, and some felt pity when his joyous meeting with his sweetheart, May Edwards, was marred by the garrulous lodginghouse-keeper, Mrs. Willoughby, and her frantic grandson, Sam, played respectively by Mrs. Huntley and Miss Jennie Lee. These good actresses are undoubtedly popular with the public, but favour shown should not lead them to exhibitions more suitable to pantomime than to drama. How much of the blame is properly due to the author we stop not to inquire, but are compelled to say that the farcical element on Saturday far exceeded the limits prescribed by good taste and common sense. The part of Dalton, evidently studied with care by Mr. Charles Sugden, was made conspicuous by many a skilfully-drawn feature. To name but one, we may refer to the coolness and cunning observed in his interview with Mr. Gibson (Mr. Robert Courtneidge) and Hawkshaw (Mr. J. P. Burnett). If the Detective of the latter-named gentleman was wanting in subtlety, his disguise as the navvy, Ginger Bill, was admirably managed. Mr. Motley Wood, as Melter Moss, Mr. Compton Coutts as Green Jones, and Mr. H. Rivers as Maltby, were generally efficient. Miss Helen Ferrers was bright and animated as Emily St. Evremond, while Miss Agnes Hewitt, relying for effect chiefly upon simplicity of treatment, portrayed the faithful and tender-hearted May Edwards with success. The drama was preceded by an unfinished sketch entitled "Pity is Akin to Love," by Jerome K. Jerome.

The Lord Mayor of London, on Saturday, laid the foundation stone of the technical schools at Stockport. In the forenoon his lordship, who arrived from Sheffield the previous day, and was the guest of Mr. Joseph Leigh, Mayor of Stockport, at Bank Hall, was presented with an address of welcome by the Corporation in the Council Chamber.

The King of Greece and the Crown-Prince are expected to return to Athens within a fortnight. It is stated that the marriage of the Duke of Sparta with Princess Sophie of Prussia will be celebrated within three months.

A submarine vessel, invented by Lieutenant Peral, of the Spanish navy, was launched from the La Carraca Arsenal, at Cadiz, on Saturday. The vessel, which will be completed next month, is cylindrical in shape, and of eighty-seven tons register, and is provided with twin-screws, an electric engine, and a torpedo tube.

The merchants who attended the annual fair at Nijni Novgorod have addressed representations to the committee of management urging the immediate revision of the customs tariff and of the regulations prescribed for the conclusion of commercial contracts, with a view to the development of Russian trade with foreign countries. They also recommend that British commerce should be admitted into Siberia by way of the Yenisei River.—*Reuter.*

ORIGINAL DEFECTIVE

LIVE STOCK AT SEA.

Lady Burton, the wife of the well-known traveller and author, Sir Richard Burton, calls attention to a condition of the maritime life which, it must be confessed, is largely overlooked by those who occupy their pens with the affairs of the sea. She refers to the sufferings of live stock on board ship, not excepting vessels of a first-rate order, to whose popularity, indeed, in respect to the saloon tables, at all events, the turkeys and fowls and the like contribute not a little. "How often," she exclaims, "are they left without water! In times of danger," she adds—referring, of course, to the cattle ships—"they are thrown overboard to lighten the vessel." She also points out that, when a ship is abandoned, the live stock, let it consist of what it will, whether designed as food for the cabin, or whether formed of valuable animals coming from under the tropic heights or bound as samples of northern zoology to torrid parallels, is left behind immured in pens, stalls, or coops, as may be. The philanthropic lady suggests that before the sailors quit a ship they should let loose the animals and poultry aboard, besides casting adrift such provender and water as they may swiftly come at; her argument being that it is not inevitable because a ship should be left derelict that she must founder, and that therefore the seamen, by putting the dumb animals they leave behind them in the way of prolonging their lives a bit, furnish the poor things with a remote chance, but a chance nevertheless, of being taken off by some passing vessel. Lady Burton has travelled largely by sea, and illustrates the keenness of her benevolent inspection of shipboard life in the direction of the live stock by many observations, one of which is specially noteworthy. "There is," she says, "however, one wanton act of thoughtlessness which I see done every day from ignorance. The men take up the vegetables and pare and clean them for the cook, and the fowls in their wretched coops stand looking on with parched throats, their leaky troughs having long since let drain away the little water they are supplied with; yet the men deliberately fling overboard whole bucketsfull of kitchen refuse which the fowls are dying for." As an example of neglect she relates a story, the pathos of which stands in no need of embellishment. There was a very noble dog on board a steamer in which she was crossing the Atlantic. The magnificent brute was tied up, and everybody naturally presumed that so valuable a creature would be specially well attended to. A few days after the ship had sailed Lady Burton's attention was attracted by the splendid animal; but on approaching him she discovered that his head hung on one side, and that a great length of his tongue was protruding. She called to the captain to come and view the dog, and said to him, "It is dying. Ask if he has been fed?" The question was put to the man who had charge of the dog; he answered yes, he had fed the dog, but he would not eat. Lady Burton said, "Try water." The man, uttering a passionate exclamation of dismay, cried out, "I forgot the water!" In an instant he procured a bucketfull, and the dog on seeing it made a rush to the extremity of his tether, and drank like the famous beast in "Robinson Crusoe," "as if he would burst himself." The captain exclaimed, "This dog must not be tied up any more; loose him at once." From that day, Lady Burton adds, the poor creature never left the man's side, and whenever he went aloft the dog would sit at the foot of the mast gazing affectionately and impatiently upwards, and whining and grumbling until the sailor descended.

There is scarcely a seaboard town but that has its one, two, or more dogs who are memorable in a sense as having been shipwrecked. They are mostly of a gaunt, hairy, and melancholy type, with an unmistakably castaway expression in their bloodshot eyes and a kind of jury-rigged appearance in the brevity and raggedness of their tails. Yet, it is undoubted that these creatures rank as amongst the most affectionate of their species. They are almost uncomfortably sagacious for the most part, possessed of that sort of knowingness which might be regarded in dogs as a condition of catastrophe, just as in small city boys a similar sort of cunning and artfulness is taken as the outcome of dirt, neglect, homelessness, oppression, and hunger. The story of one dog of this sort is the story of pretty nearly all of them. A vessel is seen ashore and abandoned, or drifting without signs of life aboard. On being neared a dog shows its gleaming muzzle through a rent in the bulwark. He utters a few piteous barks, is rescued, carried ashore, and then, as a rule, he becomes everybody's dog. He does pretty well, on the whole, though he knows nobody whom he can call master, and to the end of his days he carries about with him an air of being eternally obliged for his miraculous deliverance, expressed in the meekest submission even to stone-throwing, and transports in his reception of anything approaching a caress. It may be supposed, indeed, that a shipwrecked dog learns a trick or two from the disaster which befell him above even the average human intelligence, as is suggested in the following story. The master of a ship found a dog aboard a wreck, and carried him home. He was so pleased with the creature's affectionate disposition that he took it to sea with him next voyage. The ship on her arrival at some port of call lay at her moorings in mid-stream, where the current ran very strong. The captain took the dog ashore, but missed him on his return, and went on board his vessel without him. After a little the dog was perceived standing on the bank of the river eyeing the vessel, with his head on one side, evidently absorbed by a bewildering calculation. He then plunged into the water, and swam steadily; but the current proved too strong, and swept him a considerable distance astern of the ship. On this the dog made for the land again, jumped ashore, ran a distance along the bank until he arrived at a point very much higher up than the spot whence he had made the first attempt. After a brief spell of calculation he took the water afresh, and with such exquisite accuracy of judgment that the stream combined with his own swimming brought him, as fairly as though the angle of the swim had been mathematically estimated, to the foot of the gangway steps.

No doubt in moments of peril at sea much that might pass for wanton cruelty is the effect of dire necessity. It would be scarcely conceivable, indeed, to suppose that men on board a ship that has suddenly sprung a serious leak or that has been holed by the bows of a colliding craft, or that has been flung down dismasted, her bulwarks under, by some terrific outfly of wind, should give a thought to the live stock. The spectacle of a man or two washed overboard and drowned can scarcely fail to steel the heart to every impulse save that of self-preservation. In these columns, some years ago, there was published a long account of the sufferings of cattle aboard an Atlantic steamer, and enough instances of needless cruelty were at that time current to justify a graphic indication of them. But it will not be suspected that cattle are ever hove overboard for the mere love of jettisoning valuable property. A shipmaster knows his business too well to hazard or to forfeit the life of a single beast if he can help it. The cruelty lies in the treatment the creatures receive at the hands of the very low class of men who are shipped at American ports to attend to the brutes. A captain overwhelmed by a sudden hurricane may see no other way of bringing his ship in safety out of it save by lightening her of the heavy bellowing freight whose clamours lift the distraction of the time into sheer madness; but that is no reason why he and his officers should not keep a sharp eye upon the men who have the handling of the unfortunate brutes during the voyage. The mere economy of shipboard life, one might think, in such an age of competition as this, should include as a detail a special and authoritative vigilance in respect to the live stock on board a vessel. It must be admitted by all travellers that, somehow or other, poultry is never so tough and insipid as at sea. A turkey boiled or roast will show as comely on a saloon table as ashore; but the deception is limited to the eye. The teeth and the palate are swift in grim discoveries. So of the roast or boiled fowl. The notion is that the sea cook has a trick of scalding poultry to facilitate the plucking of the birds, and that it is this hot-water device which renders them hard and tasteless. The sea cook is not to be blamed; it is impossible to peer into his kitchen, to observe him, half dead with heat, in an atmosphere that is rendered more stupefying yet by the adjacency of the engine-room and the hot furniture of the smoke-stack, to consider that he has to go on all day cooking innumerable dishes, in storm and in shine, 'mid foaming seas or under the frizzling eye of the dog-star, and wonder that he should eagerly resort to any remedy to lighten the prodigious obligations of having to appease the hunger of many scores of passengers, rendered fastidious by nausea and other causes. But, suppose this toughness of fowl and this insipidity of turkey—for nothing need be said about ocean-going beef and mutton in the face of the freezing compartment and the ice-house—should be owing, not to the cook's hot water, but to the neglect of those who have the care of the live stock? Be this as it will, we are pleased to give expression to Lady Burton's views. "No one," says Tom Cringle, "can fathom the affection of a negro for a pig"; and in the old ambling days when cooks were mainly negroes, and when the live stock was chiefly hogs, the sufferings of animals at sea were by no means keen. But a ship is like a farmyard in these days of huge steamers and armies of travellers and great expectations, and for this reason Lady Burton's suggestion, to call it no more, of neglect, often amounting to positive ill-treatment, gathers an accentuation it could not have borne in former times.

TRAVELLERS' AND OTHER GUIDE BOOKS.

For those who propose a journey to the land of the mountain and the flood, MacDonald's "Scottish Tourists' Guides" may be commended. The five volumes, devoted to as many sections of the country, are now published in one, which, though comprehensive, is not over bulky, and it furnishes a complete, concise, and, for most purposes, sufficient guide to places and objects of interest. The work contains a large number of illustrations and some excellent maps, including a very good one in colours of the whole of Scotland, as well as plans of the principal towns.

In view of the meeting of the British Association, Mr. Isaac Pitman publishes a "Handbook to Bath." In the compass of a small handy volume we have a succession of chapters which explain the ethnology, antiquities, geology, and natural history of the ancient and interesting city. Among the writers are Dr. Beddoe, Rev. Prof. Earle, Prebendary Scarth, Mr. Austin King, Mr. J. K. Spender, Mr. Dunbay, Mr. Mench, and others. The volume is accompanied by geological and other maps which will be well appreciated by the scientific visitors.

In respect of the general accuracy and fulness of its data, Mr. Upcott Gill's "Seaside Watering Places" leaves little to be desired. Occasionally some of the descriptive passages would bear pruning, as when it is said that "Lowestoft possesses a park such as few other seaside towns can boast of"—unless, perhaps, the writer means that few have a park so diminutive in area. "True," he adds, "it is small, but the beauties of nature have been so liberally bestowed upon it that no artificial means could be brought to add one charm"! The work does service in supplying reference to many small but attractive watering-places, which may now be numbered by hundreds on the British coasts.

Under the title "Walks in the Ardennes" Mr. Percy Lindley gives an account of cycling, driving, boating, fishing, and shooting in the pleasant land to which the Great Eastern Railway Company specially invites holiday-makers. The little volume contains pen-and-ink sketches by Mr. J. F. Weedon, and will be found a useful, practical guide to a corner of Europe that is still primitive and picturesque, and has not been spoiled by the rush of visitors.

Amongst marvels of cheapness are the tourist guides of the North British Railway and the Glasgow and South-Western Railway published by John Miller, Glasgow. Each of them contains from 200 to 300 pages of printed matter, besides plans, maps, and illustrations of the various localities on the routes of the respective railway systems which run through the lands of Scott and Burns, and they are sold for 3d. For highest travellers the information they supply will suffice.

Mr. J. P. Murray issues a series of small but very serviceable local handbooks, a good specimen of which is the "Guide to Epping Forest," comprising a map and plan of the sylvan retreat, and information respecting its history and everything interesting concerning it.

FRUIT-GROWERS IN CONGRESS.

The conference of fruit-growers convened at the Crystal Palace was resumed on Saturday, under the presidency of Mr. T. F. Rivers.—Mr. D. Tallerman, in the course of an address on "The Science of Fruit Distribution," argued that there was an enormous number of small towns in the mining and manufacturing districts that would welcome a supply of the fresh fruit which now helped to glut the London markets. In order to meet their requirements, however, growers should organise local societies to ascertain what species they would have to sell, when it would be ready, and what would probably be the needs of particular districts. Hitherto cultivators had left everything to their salesmen, whose interest it was to obstruct consignments to anybody but themselves. Growers now suffered considerable loss because they did not assort and class their produce. "Graded" fruit, placed in packages of a uniform size, enjoyed a marked advantage in disposal, as buyers at a distance could order it by description. The question of transport at the least possible cost was an all-important one. What the agricultural classes needed was a ready means of reaching consumers in all districts through the existing retail traders, and for this purpose they should seek the establishment of a farm produce trade. A moderate extension of the present parcel system on the basis of the "van" train charge of one-half the current rates would prove advantageous to the farmers, and bring the railway companies a remunerative traffic. Whether fruit was intended for London or the country, the railway companies should be compelled to provide effective refrigerator trucks for its conveyance. The fruit farmers of California and Florida sent their produce 2,000 or 3,000 miles to New York and other Western cities, and after several days' travel it invariably arrived in fine condition and brought good results to the grower. The companies should also be called upon to accept a truck rate for agricultural produce, irrespective of contents, and farmers should be enabled to load their fruit on railway sidings near their farms with their own labour. It was only by the simplification of distribution that growers would be in a position to place their produce within the reach of consumers at the least possible cost.—Mr. J. Cheal (Crawley) argued that we ought not to rest satisfied while our markets were glutted with fruit from abroad which might just as well have been grown at home.—Mr. W. S. Manning introduced the subject of "Fruit as Food," maintaining that it was mainly from a want of knowledge of the dietetic value of the article that our markets were glutted. A diet of luscious and life-giving uncooked fruit was infinitely preferable to rich, fat, fleshy foods. Apples and pears formed cheap luxuries for winter use, while the nut was also a valuable food, though much neglected. The prejudice against raw plums was happily dying out. They were much more beneficial than any dried preserves, and might be taken in almost any quantity by those who followed an unstimulating cereal diet.—Mr. Chaffin (Bath) observed that in some counties the farmers had joined together and appointed agents in London for the sale of their milk on commission. Why should not a similar course be followed in respect of fruit?—Mr. Earley suggested the establishment of depôts in various parts of the metropolis.—Mr. Fish (Bury St. Edmunds) contended that until fruit was better cooked, and more tastefully presented at table, it would not make much progress as a diet. He would invite the ladies present to take the matter in hand, and teach the poorer classes how to cook fruit.—Mr. Beach described the process of jam-making and evaporation as followed on Lord Sudeley's farm in Gloucestershire.—Mr. G. Bunyard (Maidstone) advocated the general thinning out of fruit, as not only would finer specimens be obtained, but a heavier crop. The great difficulty which nurserymen had to contend with was the indifference exhibited toward new kinds. Cox's Orange Pippin, the king of apples, was introduced in 1850; but it was nearly twenty-five years before the British public appreciated it.—After some further discussion votes of thanks were accorded to the readers of papers, and to the chairman and members of the executive committee of the conference.

THE REGISTRATIONS.

On Saturday the revision of the metropolitan lists of voters was commenced in the City of London, and the question of the "county roll" for the election of London Councillors, which is included in the present registration, naturally excited a good deal of discussion. It was stated by Mr. Secondary Roderick that in the City, in respect of the county roll, there were 752 claims and 1,722 objections. Apart from the ordinary Parliamentary registers a new list has been prepared containing those who, although not entitled to be on the Parliamentary register, are entitled to vote for County Councillors. In the City the question of residential occupation, in conjunction with official occupation, will arise in rather a curious manner. For the Parliamentary register a twenty-five mile radius is allowed, but for the County Council the radius is only fifteen miles. Mr. Secondary Roderick mentioned that the total number of persons in the City eligible to be elected as County Councillors for London was 2,135. The revising barrister (Mr. O. J. Williamson) then proceeded to revise the Livery lists, upon which no point of interest arose.

AUCTION SUMMARY—THIS DAY.

A. Thomas Peven and Co., at one, at the Mart, freehold and leasehold properties, Herts, Beds.—Newman and Son, at seven, at Victoria Hotel, Canning Town, freehold and leasehold properties.—Hampton and Sons, at twelve, at 20, Queen's-gate-terrace, furniture.—J. and R. Kemp and Co., at one, at 2, Chester-terrace, N.W., furniture.—Fuller, Fuller, and Fuller, at twelve, at 28, Prince's-square, E., contents of club.—Messrs. Jones, at twelve, at 41, [illegible]-road, E., furniture.—F. Franks and Sons, at Elephant and Castle Rooms, Walworth-road, furniture.—L. A. Jones, at 1.30, at Auction Rooms, Finsbury Park Station, furniture.—Cape and Co., at one, at 33, Rye-hill Park, furniture.—Hoare, Son, and Reeve, at three, at 137, City-road, pictures, &c.—Elephant and Castle Horse Repository, at twelve, at New Kent-road, horses.—Stapleton's, at twelve, at Bishopsgate-street Without, horses.—Protheroe and Morris, at 11.15, at 67, Cheapside, bulbs.—J. C. Stevens, at 12.30, at 38, King-street, W.C., bulbs.—Cook and Sutton, at one, at 57, High-street, Brentford, stock and plant of confectioner.—S. Betts, at two, at London-street Timber Yard, Bethnal-green, timber.—A. Barber, at two, at Railway Arches, Windsor, iron spiral staircase, &c.—Debenham, Storr, and Sons, at twelve, at King-street, W.C., jewellery, apparel, &c.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

	Miles open. 1888.	Miles open. 1887.	Receipts. 1888.	Receipts. 1887.
[illegible], Aug. 2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible], Aug. 25	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—Ladies and gentlemen prematurely grey, who have despaired of a restoration of the beauty of this wonderful natural ornament, will be surprised at the beneficial effect produced by a few applications of The Mexican Hair Renewer. The vital forces of the organs on which the hair depends will be re-established, and the growth regain the luxuriance and colour of youth.—Of all Chemists and Hairdressers, price 3s. 6d. per bottle.—(ADVERTISEMENT.)

THE LONDON HOSPITAL and MEDICAL COLLEGE, Mile-end, E.—The SESSION 1888-89 will commence on MONDAY, Oct. 1, 1888. The new buildings, which were opened by T.R.H. the Prince and Princess of Wales on May 12, 1887, afford more than double the accommodation which was provided formerly. [illegible] For prospectus and particulars apply, personally or by letter, to MUNRO SCOTT, Warden.

NATIONAL ART TRAINING SCHOOL, South Kensington.
Visitor—EDWARD J. POYNTER, Esq., R.A.
Principal—John C. L. Sparkes, Esq.
The ANNUAL SESSION will commence on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 3. [illegible]
By Order of the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

LONDON ORGAN SCHOOL and COLLEGE of MUSIC.—Established 1865, by the Rev. Scotson Clark, Mus. B.
Patron—His Grace the Archbishop of CANTERBURY.
Principal—Henry Clark.
[illegible]

PIANO, Singing, Accompaniments, and Languages. LESSONS given by an experienced teacher (London Academy). Terms extremely moderate. [illegible] Park-place, Upper Baker-street.

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Principals—Messrs. HAYEMAN and SON.
See full advertisement at bottom of page 3 of this paper.

EDUCATION in FRANCE, and GERMANY, PARIS, BOULOGNE (at the seaside), HANOVER, &c. Write to SECRETARY of ANGLO-FRENCH COLLEGE, Finchley-road, LONDON, for a Prospectus; Or see full Advertisement at bottom of Page 3 of this paper.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Aspatria, Cumberland. [illegible]

POLYTECHNIC MIDDLE-CLASS SCHOOL for GIRLS, 15, Langham-place, W., close to Oxford-circus.—Head Mistress, Miss Hand, L.S.A., A. and M. C.P. TERM commencing TUESDAY, Sept. 18. Special Kindergarten classes for children.—Prospectus on application to R. Mitchell, Secretary.

SALCOMBE COLLEGE, Loughton, Essex.—Principal, Mrs. Vivian, assisted by resident certificated English, French, and German governesses, London professors. The college is situated on a hill, and stands in its own grounds of two acres. Lawn tennis and croquet. Close to Epping Forest and 12 miles from London. University and other examinations. Excellent class rooms and well-furnished sitting rooms. Terms moderate and inclusive. [illegible]

ERARD PIANOFORTES.—S. and P. ERARD find it necessary to caution the public against certain pianos bearing their name but not of their manufacture, which are being sold in various towns in the United Kingdom, principally at public auctions and private houses. S. and P. Erard's trade mark is "Patent, Erard, London," forming the name-piece of the piano; in addition to which there is in the inside of the piano, just above the number, the words "S. and P. Erard, London."—Apply for further particulars as to genuineness to S. and P. Erard, 18, Great Marlborough-street, London.

S. and P. ERARD, makers by appointment to her Majesty the Queen and their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales.

NEW PIANOS, from 50 to 300 guineas, payable in [illegible]

CLAPHAM-RISE.—[illegible]

SHEPHERD'S-BUSH.—[illegible]

CLAPHAM (Cavendish-road).—[illegible]

[illegible]

TABLE CUTLERY.—Salvage from Great Fire at West-end.—100 dozen balance-handled table knives at half-price. Fine noble table cutlery, silver steel blades, warranted, large 8s. 6d., small 6s. 6d. dozen; carving knife and fork, 2s. 6d.; steel knife sharpener, 1s.; electro fish knives, 2s. 6d. pair; spoons and forks, King's pattern, old English or fiddle, 6s and 8s dozen; E. P. cruets, 2s. 9d.; engraved teapots, 6s. 6d.; dish covers, per set of four, 18s.; entrée dishes, to form four dishes, at half-price. Catalogue of salvage stock post free. Sample knife, post free, 8½d.—S. Goff, 17, King-street, Covent-garden.

BARGAIN.—Handsome set of electro-plated SPOONS and FORKS, 60 pieces, shell and thread pattern. Brand new. Accept 30s., worth much more. Approval.—Address H., care of Scott, 1, Copthall-court, London.

SAVE HALF your INCOME and BUY DIRECT from the FARMERS.—Orders of 6s. free delivered daily. Cash on delivery, or deposit account. Country, cash with order. Finest quality English Beef, Mutton, Lamb, Veal, &c. Beef, prime joints, 7½d. lb.; Stock Meat, 6d. lb.; suet, 3d.; Mutton, prime joints, 7½d. lb.; Lamb, prime joints, 9d. lb.; Veal, prime joints, 8½d. lb.; choice Bacon, 8½d. lb.; choice Hams, 9d. lb.; large Fowls, 1s. 9d.; Ducks, 2s. 3d.; choice Butter, 1s. lb.; finest Cheddar Cheese, 7d. lb.; Potatoes, 56lb. bag, 3s. British Farmers' Association, 63, Cowcross-street (nearly opposite Farringdon-street Station), London, E.C. Bankers—London Joint-Stock Bank. Telegraphic address: "Farm Produce, London." Numerous testimonials from the nobility and gentry, and press opinions.

MILK.—FOR SALE, about 40 barn gallons daily, from Oct. 1, delivered at Waterloo or any station on L. and S.-W. Ry. Close to station and short railway journey.—J. Caddey, Manor Farm, Egham, Staines.

MILK for SALE, of the finest quality, in quantities to suit purchasers, from 20 to 150 imp. galls. daily. Highest references from separators and other customers.—Albert Wadman, West Firle, Lewes.

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A GOOD GENERAL SERVANT WANTED, who can cook. Only one kept. Wages £16.—Apply to Mrs. H. Sharpe, 34, [illegible]-road, Hampstead.

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ADVANTAGEOUS LUBRICATION.—The standard Lubricating Oils Company, Drapers'-gardens, London. We supply steamships, mills, mines, foundries, factories, works, &c., and the Government. Agents appointed.

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AGENTS WANTED, throughout the United Kingdom, calling upon users of steam power, tramways, &c., to sell compound machinery oils. Largely and successfully adopted. Liberal commission. Samples post free.—Box 51, Post-office, Liverpool.

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COOK-HOUSEKEEPER REQUIRED for private family in London, W.C. Kitchenmaid and house-parlourmaid kept. Must have had similar experience in family of eight or 10 persons. Be used to superintend other servants. First-class plain cooking and fair needlewoman. An abstainer, between 30 and 40 preferred, with personal character from last engagement. £30, all found.—Write full particulars to M. B., care of 402, Strand.

COOK (good PLAIN), aged 30 to 45, WANTED, in a first-class boarding house. Must understand good cooking and have lived in a large establishment. Assistance given. Good wages. Manservant kept.—Write or apply, 68, Ladbroke-grove, Notting-hill.

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DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS.—Holliday, Son, and Co., Birmingham, have VACANCIES for experienced salesmen in their dress and Manchester departments. Live in.—Applicants must state full particulars of all previous experiences, age, and salary required.

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DRAPERY.—WANTED, a smart and genteel YOUNG MAN for Manchester side. Preference given to good-class country experience. Also a genteel and experienced Young Lady for fancy side. Arranging to close every Thursday at five o'clock.—Apply to Carmichael and Co., Bank-buildings, Church-street, Camberwell.

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DRAPERY.—WANTED, in the pattern department, an experienced ASSISTANT, well up to the work.—Address, stating age, previous engagements, and salary required, J. W. F., 64, Great Portland-street, W.

DRAPERY.—WANTED, YOUNG LADY for wools and fancy department.—Apply to Aaron Adams, 157, Highgate-road, N.

DRAPERY.—WANTED, an experienced man for the linen department.—Apply to W. Roper, The Kilburn Bon Marché, Kilburn, N.W.

DRAPERY.—Show Room.—WANTED, for a high-class trade in the West-end, an experienced YOUNG LADY to take orders in a mantle and costume show room. One having had experience in the ladies' tailoring preferred.—Write full particulars to B. H. T., May's, 159, Piccadilly, W.

DRESSES.—Charles Jenner and Company, Edinburgh, require an active and experienced SALESMAN for the dress department.—Apply on Wednesday evening, from six to eight o'clock, to Mr. Kennedy, Castle and Falcon Hotel, Aldersgate-street.

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DRESSMAKERS.—WANTED, fitter for good medium trade and manage body room. Every home comfort.—Dressmaking Association, 4, Camden-road, N.W.

DRESSMAKERS.—WANTED, good skirt hand who can cut and drape well. Also bodice hand who can trim and finish off. Outdoors.—40, Albany-street, Regent's Park, N.W. Only competent hands need apply.

DRESSMAKERS.—WANTED, a good second hand, to prepare and correct. To live in the house.—Apply to Marshall and Snelgrove, Scarborough.

DRESSMAKERS.—Scientific DRESSMAKERS, who may be wanting situations, are asked to communicate with the Manager, Scientific Dresscutting Association, 272, Regent-street, London, W. Many situations for first and second hands are vacant, at salaries from £40 to £150.

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DRESSMAKING.—WANTED, for high-class trade, a thoroughly experienced, reliable FIRST HAND. Perfect fit and stylish cut absolutely indispensable. Must also be accustomed to manage large work room.—Apply, stating age, experience, salary, and reason for leaving last situation, to Mrs. J. T. Tasker and Sons, [illegible].

ENGRAVERS [illegible] and IMPROVERS.—Apply to [illegible] and Co., [illegible].

EMIGRATION to CHILI, the only country where emigrants receive, entirely free, under guarantee of the Government, 100 acres for head of families, 50 acres for male members above 12 years of age, of good arable land, clear and ready for plough, under the most temperate and beautiful climate; also advance of money, oxen, building materials, seed, and passage. All acquainted with land cultivation accepted. No interest for advances and no taxes.—J. L. [illegible], Agent, Bank-buildings, Southport.

FIRST-CLASS TAILORESS or MANTLEMAKER WANTED, for children's jackets and little boys' suits. Must keep to measure. Best work only. References required.—Apply at 22, Orchard-street, W.

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FOOTMAN REQUIRED, under a butler, aged 18 to 20, in a small family, 20 miles from London.—Apply to Mr. [illegible], Messrs. Mercer's, 179, Piccadilly.

GENERAL SERVANT WANTED. Must understand cooking. Small family. Quiet place. Useful maid kept. Personal reference required.—M., 111, Loughborough Park, Brixton, S.W.

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GENERAL SERVANT, who can do plain cooking. Used to private hotel or lodging-house. Aged about 25. Good character.—9, Norfolk-street, Strand.

GERMAN GOVERNESS WANTED, four hours daily, for four girls, aged nine to 15. Must be able to teach also needlework and painting. State salary.—Address S., Berlin House, Heathland-road, Stoke Newington.

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GROCER'S ASSISTANT WANTED, at once. Must be a competent hand, and used to patents and wines.—W. H. Cullen, 544, Kingsland-road, E.

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HAM and BEEF BUSINESS.—WANTED, a single young man, about 30 years of age, as COOK and CUTTER (second hand), who has had two or three years' experience.—Apply at 90, Great Portland-street, W., between three and six o'clock, any afternoon this week.

HOSIER, Glover, and Outfitter.—WANTED, young man (18 to 23), good salesman, stockkeeper, and window-dresser. Good class trade. Live in. Salary £35 to £40.—E. Barnes, Bournemouth.

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HOSIERY ASSISTANTS WANTED, manage small department. Knowledge of hats preferred. 25s. weekly, increasing if energetic.—Apply any morning, 475, Commercial-road, E.

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HOUSEMAID WANTED who is clean, active, and able to wait at table, aged about 22.—Glencairn, West-end-lane, N.W. (near Abbey-road).

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HOUSE-PARLOURMAID, where assistance would be given.—Apply, before two o'clock, to Mrs. Myer, 165, Sutherland-avenue, Maida-vale.

HOUSE-PARLOURMAID (not under 25) REQUIRED for one lady, and to wait on her; £18. Also Plain Cook or General Servant. Good characters necessary.—Mrs. Graham, 27, Queen's-road, Brighton.

INVOICE CLERK WANTED. Must have good references and able to keep a set of books.—Address D. E., Box 4,152, Postal Department, Daily Telegraph, Fleet-street, E.C.

IRONMONGERY SALESMAN WANTED, in the furnishing ironmongery and electro-plate departments, thoroughly experienced and accustomed to a good-class trade.—Apply, personally, between ten and four, or by letter marked "Application," stating age, what situations previously held, and salary required, to Oetzmann and Co., 67 to 79, Hampstead-road.

JUNIOR DRAFTSMAN WANTED. Salary 30s. per week. State full experience.—Apply, by letter, to Engineer, care of Advertising Offices, 163, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.

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KNIFE PORTER WANTED (aged about 22), in a City restaurant. Must be thoroughly experienced and possess good reference.—Apply by letter to K. P. 871, Messrs. Deacon's, 154, Leadenhall-street.

LACE.—WANTED, a YOUNG LADY, to superintend the lace work room. Must have had experience in a lace department. Apply by letter to Mr. Hayward, 166, Oxford-street, W.

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LAD WANTED, as office boy.—Address, stating age and salary required, to H. C., Box 4,124, Postal Department, Daily Telegraph, Fleet-street, E.C.

LAD WANTED in a druggist's office, who is tall and can write a good clear hand and that will make himself generally useful. Apply, in own handwriting, to Thos. Christy and Co., 25, Lime-street, E.C.

LAD (respectable) WANTED, for the counter of a wine and spirit establishment. No previous knowledge required.—Apply to T. Newman and Co., 29 and 30, High Holborn, W.C.

LADIES knowing SHORTHAND assist their husbands.—Young ladies prepared for lucrative appointments. Shorthand, Bookkeeping (by a chartered accountant), Arithmetic, Type-writing, &c., by specialists.—Shorthand Metropolitan School (Ld.), 27, Chancery-lane. Highest results known. See examination reports here. Prospectus post free.

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LEADED WINDOWS.—WANTED, for the colonies, a competent practical CUTTER and LEAD WORKER. Must be unencumbered.—Apply by letter only, stating age, references, and qualifications, to [illegible], care of Messrs. Street and Co., 30, Cornhill, London, E.C.

MANAGER WANTED, in large steam laundry.—Address, stating age and experience, Laundry, Box 4,134, Postal Department, Daily Telegraph, Fleet-street, E.C.

MANTLES and COSTUMES.—WANTED, in each of these departments, FEMALE ASSISTANTS of first-rate ability and London experience in high-class trade.—Apply by letter only, enclosing photo and stating age, height, previous situations, and salary required, to C. M., 68, Great Portland-street, W.

MARGARINE.—WANTED, a TRAVELLER, for London. Must have been in this trade before and well acquainted with buyers.—Address M. H. 650, Messrs. Deacon's Advertisement Offices, 154, Leadenhall-street.

MEN (respectable) who can canvass, or are willing to be taught, may earn a good living by applying to Manager, 62, Ludgate-hill (fourth floor).

MEN, Youths, Boys, Shop Assistants, every description; also Clerks, Mechanics, Engine Drivers, Butchers, Bakers, Gardeners, Grooms, Coachmen, Butlers, Valets, Footmen, Handy men, Pages, Messengers, Caretakers, Attendants, Heavy or Light Porters, Club, Hotel, Coffee Palace or Public Assistants, Carmen; also Farmers' sons, and all Farm Hands wanting a change, and all requiring any employment (indoor or out), write or call, from town or country, for SITUATION GUIDE, free. Busy time, hundreds suited.—Tanner and Co., 112, Newington-causeway, London. Men into army, navy, or merchant service, also write.

MESSRS. PEASE and CO., of Darlington, have a VACANCY for a TRAVELLER. Large salary and liberal expenses to one who has a connection in wine and spirit trade.

MILLINERS.—WANTED, a good practical milliner. Must be used to good medium-class trade and able to trim well. Comfortable home. Close on Thursdays five o'clock.—Apply personally, to John Musson, 161, High-street, and Church-street, Stoke Newington, N.

MILLINERS.—WANTED, a clever first hand MILLINER, accustomed to high-class work. Liberal salary.—Madame Webster, 14, Market-street, Nottingham.

MILLINERY.—WANTED, thorough practical MILLINER. Good style indispensable. Personal application preferred. Applicants by letter, stating age, experience, and salary (good class trade), A. Burke and Co., 117, High-street, Putney, S.W.

MILLINERY APPRENTICES.—A young lady REQUIRED, as apprentice to the work room; also one for show room. A premium required.—Apply to Miss Williams, 61, Baker-street, Portman-square, W.

MOTHER'S HELP WANTED, by 15th inst., to take charge of four children and make herself generally useful. Good needlewoman essential, and Church of England.—Apply, between two and four p.m., to Mrs. Smith, 64, St. Stephen's, The Drive, Walthamstow.

MOTHER'S HELP and COMPANION. One whose chief object is a comfortable home. Must be musical, domesticated, and a good needlewoman.—State age and all particulars to E., 111, Bouverie-road, Stoke Newington.

OFFICE BOY WANTED, by an accountant.—Apply by letter to A. C. A., 62, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.

OFFICE BOY WANTED.—Apply by letter only, in own handwriting, stating age and salary required, to F. Y., 33, Wellington-street, W.C.

OFFICE BOY.—WANTED, a respectable lad, not under 15 years of age.—Apply, by letter only, in own handwriting, to L., 38, Bishopsgate-street Within, E.C.

OPEN to ALL.—£2 to £5 per week easily earned without interfering with present occupations. This advertisement is genuine.—For particulars see "Trade, Finance, and Recreation," of all Newsvendors and Railway bookstalls, or post free 3d., 23, Mark-lane, E.C.

POULTRY SALESMAN WANTED by Tuff and [illegible], Brighton. Smart man, with good references, only need apply. Address 2, North-street, Quadrant.

PRACTICAL MANAGER WANTED, for red brick works. Moderate salary and house. Preference given to applicants prepared to deposit £100, or thereabouts, at interest. Highest references required.—Letters only to A. H. B., care of Southwood, Smith, and Co., 4, King-street, Cheapside, London.

REQUIRED, for China, a competent FOREMAN CUTTER for the tailoring. Also a Clerk, about 25 years. One who has had some experience in furnishing business preferred.—D. S., 5, St. Benet's-place, Gracechurch-street, E.C.

REQUIRED, a BOY, about 15, to make himself useful in stable and garden.—Address G. R., Erskine Lodge, Primrose-hill-road, South Hampstead.

REQUIRED, in a small school near London, a young FRENCH GENTLEMAN, to teach his own language. Remuneration, board, lodging, and laundress.—Address Box 3,103, Sell's Advertising Offices, London.

REQUIRED, a respectable sharp youth, as JUNIOR CLERK. Apply in own handwriting, with references, to J. A. F., care of Street Brothers, 5, Serle-street, W.C.

REQUIRED, for the Continent, a thoroughly practical MAN, to instruct in cocoanut mat and matting making. Favourable terms offered.—Apply by letter to F. Wilson, 62, Fleet-street, E.C.

REQUIRED, a YOUNG MAN, with a knowledge of the foreign fancy and toy trade, for a wholesale City house, aged from 16 to 20.—Apply by letter only to A., care of Henry Good and Sons, 12, Moorgate-street, E.C.

REQUIRED, a MANAGER, for a large, first-class hotel in Colombo, Ceylon. He must be unmarried, and able to speak English, French, and German. A good knowledge of cookery will be a recommendation.—Apply by letter to C. O. H., Box 605, Willing's, 125, Strand, London, giving particulars of experience.

REQUIRED, an experienced COUNTRY TRAVELLER, in the brush trade. Good salary and commission. Must have good references.—Apply, by letter only, to B., 10, Bethnal-green-road.

REQUIRED, a well-educated LAD, about 15 years of age, for a West-end counting house. No salary first six months. Dinner and tea in the house, but sleep at home.—Apply by letter, in own handwriting, stating fullest particulars, to Court Dressmaker, care of Messrs. Crossley, Moir, and Co., 57, Coleman-street, Bank, E.C.

REQUIRED, a widow lady, about 45, as COMPANION and ATTENDANT to a young lady during short sojourn in England and the Continent.—Address L. J. F., by note only, with references and full particulars, Room 515, Hotel Métropole.

REQUIRED, CLERKS and others to know that bad WRITING may be rapidly IMPROVED in a few easy lessons. Satisfaction guaranteed. Practical bookkeeping taught. Private lessons only, not class teaching.—Mr. Houston, [illegible], Chancery-lane, W.C.

REQUIRED, for W.C. district, indoor SERVANT, single-handed, and good PLAIN COOK. Man and wife preferred. Also Housemaid and Under-Servant to assist generally.—Apply, first instance, fully to Mrs. Ford, Mizpah, Torquay, Devon.

REQUIRED, at Ealing, a good PLAIN COOK, with good personal character. No kitchenmaid, two other servants. Six in family.—Apply by letter, stating wages, age, length of character, to Mrs. Barwell, Holland House, Ealing.

REQUIRED, thorough COOK, aged between 35 and 45, for small hotel. Good carver indispensable. Kitchen and scullery maids kept. Wages £45, everything found.—Only those with good references need apply, by letter only, to Housekeeper, Gallions Hotel, Royal Albert Dock, E. Woolwich.

RESPECTABLE married man WANTED as PORTER. Good personal reference required.—Apply to T. Newman and Co., 51, Marchmont-street, Brunswick-square, W.C.

RESPECTABLE, strong, active LAD WANTED, to clean knives, help prepare vegetables, and assist in kitchen work generally. To board and lodge in the house.—Apply to Mr. Walter Cobb, Regent House, Sydenham.

SALESMAN WANTED, accustomed to Oriental and artistic bronze goods.—Apply to Jas. Shoolbred and Co., Tottenham-court-road, W.

SCHOLASTIC.—WANTED, RESIDENT JUNIOR MASTER, to teach shorthand, mathematics, and general English. Good disciplinarian. Time for study.—Address Scholastic, 222, South Lambeth-road, S.W.

SHOW ROOM.—Hoare and Sons, Ladies' Tailors, have a VACANCY for young lady, with exceptional references, as APPRENTICE. No premium. Personal application, before ten, to Mr. Raven, Hoare and Sons, 252-3, High Holborn.

SPOONS, FORKS.—First-class TRAVELLER or AGENTS REQUIRED, by large house, with knowledge of trade and influence amongst large buyers. Commission only.—Address Spoons, 19 and 20, Newhall-hill, Birmingham.

STAGE.—Consult only EDWIN DREW, Tutor, Manager, Author, Artiste, College of Dramatic Art, 128, Gower-street. Legitimate tone. Constant public practice. To-night (Monday), Athenæum, 73, Tottenham-court-road; Sept. 24, French Chamber, St. James's Hall; Oct. 8, St. George's Hall, Regent-street. Preparing, a grand Shakespearian piece, first-class London house, night performance, for approved students. Best advice, tuition, stage practice, public opportunities guaranteed. "Elocutionist," professional monthly, 6d., sent managers universally.

STAGE.—Theatre and Music Hall.—Constant VACANCIES.—Ladies and gentlemen desirous of adopting the profession should apply personally or send stamped address for "The Royal Road to Success" (gratis).—Mr. Harry Roberts, Theatrical Bureau, 41, Wych-street, Strand, London.

STAGE.—An attractive YOUNG LADY REQUIRED, to assist in working a patented novelty. Preference given to one who can sing and play piano. Security required.—Letters, in first instance, to A. Williams, 4, Springfield-gardens, Wandsworth-road.

TELEGRAPH APPOINTMENTS.—YOUNG LADIES (aged 15 to 30) and YOUTHS REQUIRED, to learn. Appointments waiting to be filled. Board and residence if required.—Apply London College of Telegraphy, 9 and 10, Railway-approach, London Bridge, S.E. Established 10 years.

THOROUGH good GENERAL SERVANT WANTED. No boots or knives. Good wages.—Apply at 35, Davies-street, Berkeley-square, W.

THOROUGHLY competent GARDENER WANTED, to manage market greenhouses (15) of about 200ft. to 260ft. Vineries, tomatoes, roses, and other flowers. Must have had experience.—Address [illegible], care of J. W. Vickers, 5, Nicholas-lane, E.C.

TO AUCTIONEERS' CLERKS.—WANTED, immediately, a clerk, by a City auctioneer, surveyor, and valuer, to undertake the entire management of estate department. Must have good connection and be in a position to influence business. Salary and commission.—Address, with experience, in first instance, Property, care of Barrett and Co., Bow-lane, Great Tower-street, E.C.

TO CHEESEMONGERS' ASSISTANTS.—WANTED, two or three respectable young men as countermen, between the ages of 20 and 25. Must be thoroughly competent at the counter work. Good personal references required.—Apply, between ten and one, at J. Sainsbury's Office, 55, Allcroft-road, Kentish Town, N.W.

TO CLOTHIERS' ASSISTANTS.—WANTED, a first-class salesman.—Apply, to-day and to-morrow, to [illegible], Everybody's Tailor, [illegible].

SALES BY AUCTION.

Result of Last Thursday's Sale.

MESSRS. NEWBON and HARDING beg to state that the following PROPERTIES were SOLD at the Mart: [illegible]

MESSRS. NEWBON and HARDING beg to state that the above PROPERTY, bought in at their recent sale, has been DISPOSED of privately.—Auction Offices, 233, Upper-street, N.

MESSRS. NEWBON and HARDING will SELL by AUCTION, at the MART, on THURSDAY, Sept. 27, at two, the following PROPERTIES, viz.: BARNSBURY and CANONBURY. [illegible] CLERKENWELL. [illegible]

MESSRS. NEWBON and HARDING will SELL by AUCTION, at the MART, on THURSDAY, Sept. 27 [illegible]

MESSRS. NEWBON and HARDING will SELL by AUCTION, at the MART, on THURSDAY, Sept. 27, at two [illegible] FINCHLEY. [illegible] CANONBURY. [illegible] UPTON PARK. [illegible] HOLLOWAY. [illegible]

MESSRS. DRIVER and PERFECT will SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, as above, on TUESDAY, Sept. 11, at one, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE [illegible]

MESSRS. DRIVER and PERFECT will SELL by AUCTION [illegible]

MESSRS. DRIVER and PERFECT will SELL by AUCTION [illegible]

MESSRS. DRIVER and PERFECT will SELL by AUCTION [illegible]

MESSRS. WILLMOTT and WOOD have been favoured with instructions to SELL by AUCTION [illegible]

MESSRS. HOBBS and CO. are instructed to SELL by AUCTION, upon the PREMISES [illegible]

MESSRS. SCOTT, WRIGHT, and CO. [illegible]

MESSRS. PHILLIPS and DYER will SELL by AUCTION, TO-MORROW (Tuesday), Sept. 11 [illegible]

MESSRS. ASH and EDWARDS will SELL by AUCTION [illegible] THIS EVENING [illegible] HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE [illegible]

MESSRS. GRAHAM, WILLSEA, and CO. will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION [illegible]

MESSRS. WHITTINGHAM and SONS are instructed to SELL by AUCTION [illegible]

MESSRS. PHILLIPS, SON, and NEALE are instructed to SELL by AUCTION [illegible]

MESSRS. ALFRED SPAIN and SON will SELL by AUCTION [illegible]

MESSRS. FOSTER and WATT will SELL by AUCTION [illegible]

Finchley, Hendon-lane. [illegible]

MESSRS. RANDALL, BEARD, and BAKER will SELL the above valuable PROPERTY by AUCTION, at the MART, Tokenhouse-yard, E.C., on MONDAY, Sept. 17 [illegible]

MESSRS. RANDALL, BEARD, and BAKER have been favoured with instructions to submit to PUBLIC AUCTION, at the MART, Tokenhouse-yard, E.C., on MONDAY, Sept. 17 [illegible]

MESSRS. RANDALL, BEARD, and BAKER will SELL the above valuable PROPERTY by AUCTION, at the MART [illegible]

MESSRS. RANDALL, BEARD, and BAKER will SELL by AUCTION, at the MART, Tokenhouse-yard, E.C., on MONDAY, Sept. 17 [illegible] FREEHOLD BUILDING LAND. [illegible] WALTHAMSTOW. [illegible]

MESSRS. S. WALKER and RUNTZ will SELL the above PROPERTIES by AUCTION, at the MART [illegible]

MESSRS. S. WALKER and RUNTZ will SELL by AUCTION, at the MART, on TUESDAY, Oct. 2 [illegible] FREEHOLD GROUND RENTS [illegible]

MESSRS. HUMBERT, SON, and FLINT have received instructions [illegible]

OXENHAM'S AUCTION ROOMS, 187 and 189 [illegible]

MESSRS. TOOTH and TOOTH (late Oxenham) will SELL by AUCTION [illegible]

MESSRS. HALL and GOULD are favoured with instructions to SELL by AUCTION, at the MART [illegible]

MESSRS. FURBER, PRICE, and FURBER will SELL by AUCTION [illegible] HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE [illegible]

MESSRS. JNO. W. MORLEY and LETTS will SELL by AUCTION [illegible]

MESSRS. FRYER and SON are instructed to SELL by AUCTION, without reserve, upon the PREMISES, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY NEXT, Sept. 11 and 12 [illegible]

MESSRS. THOMAS and SONS will SELL by AUCTION [illegible]

MESSRS. HAMPTON and SONS are favoured with instructions to SELL by AUCTION [illegible]

Great Unreserved Sale of Leather.

MESSRS. SOUTH, SON, and WHITCOMBE will SELL by AUCTION, at 11 and 12, BISHOPSGATE [illegible] LEATHER [illegible]

MESSRS. WALFORD and WILSHIN will SELL by AUCTION [illegible]

MESSRS. WALFORD and WILSHIN will SELL by AUCTION [illegible]

MESSRS. GRAVES and SON will SELL by AUCTION [illegible]

MESSRS. DENT and DALLAS will SELL by AUCTION [illegible]

Dutch Bulbs.—Great unreserved Sales Every Monday, Thursday, and Saturday [illegible]

MESSRS. PROTHEROE and MORRIS will SELL by AUCTION, at their CENTRAL SALE ROOMS, 67 and 68, Cheapside, London, E.C., EVERY MONDAY, Thursday, and Saturday [illegible] HYACINTHS, tulips, crocus [illegible]

MESSRS. PROTHEROE and MORRIS will SELL by AUCTION, as follows: [illegible]

Catalogues of the Auctioneers, 67 and 68, Cheapside, E.C.

MESSRS. PROTHEROE and MORRIS will SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES [illegible] HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and EFFECTS [illegible]

MESSRS. PROTHEROE and MORRIS will SELL by AUCTION, at their CENTRAL SALE ROOMS, 67 and 68, Cheapside, E.C., on FRIDAY NEXT, Sept. 14, at 12.30 o'clock, a large quantity of imported and established ORCHIDS.

MESSRS. C. and H. WHITE are instructed to SELL by AUCTION, at the MART, TUESDAY, Oct. 2 [illegible] LAMBETH. [illegible] DEPTFORD. [illegible]

MESSRS. C. and H. WHITE will SELL by AUCTION, at the MART, TUESDAY, Oct. 2, at two o'clock [illegible]

MESSRS. HENRY OUGHTON and SON will SELL by AUCTION, at their AUCTION ROOMS [illegible]

MESSRS. GEORGE, GORDON, and CO. will SELL by AUCTION [illegible] HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE [illegible]

MESSRS. WALPOLE LEWIN and CO., Auctioneers and Valuers [illegible] WEEKLY SALES of FURNITURE and EFFECTS [illegible]

MESSRS. C. H. BURGESS and CO. will SELL by AUCTION, THIS (Monday) EVENING, Sept. 10 [illegible]

MR. WOODS, of Hounslow (the person appointed, and with the approbation of the Hon. Mr. Justice Chitty), will SELL by AUCTION, at the MART, Tokenhouse-yard, in the City of London, on MONDAY, Sept. 17, 1888, at two o'clock [illegible]

MR. JAMES HILLIER (Manager), THIS DAY, at [illegible]

MR. OWERS will SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES [illegible] FURNITURE [illegible]

MR. W. W. JENKINSON has received instructions to SELL the above, at the MART, on FRIDAY, Sept. 21 [illegible]

MR. W. W. JENKINSON will SELL, on the PREMISES, as above, on MONDAY, Sept. 24 [illegible]

MR. C. RAWLEY CROSS has received instructions to SELL by AUCTION, at the CONINGHAM ARMS [illegible]

MR. J. C. STEVENS will SELL by AUCTION, at his GREAT ROOMS, 38, King-street, Covent-garden [illegible]

MR. ARTHUR F. POCOCK will SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, as above, on MONDAY, Sept. [illegible]

MR. R. FERGUSSON TAYLOR will SELL by AUCTION, upon the PREMISES, on MONDAY, Sept. 17 [illegible] HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE [illegible]

MR. ERNEST FROST will SELL by AUCTION, upon the PREMISES, as above, on TUESDAY, Sept. 11 [illegible]

MR. CHAS. WILLIAMS will SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, as above, TO-MORROW (Tuesday) [illegible]

MR. F. M. WHITTINGHAM will offer for SALE by AUCTION, at the CASTLE HOTEL, Woodford [illegible]

MR. DOUGLAS YOUNG will SELL the above by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, TO-MORROW, Sept. 11 [illegible]

MR. J. WALTER NEIGHBOUR will SELL by AUCTION, as above, TO-MORROW, Sept. 11, at twelve [illegible]

MR. W. HOLLINGSWORTH begs to direct the attention [illegible] SALE ROOMS [illegible]

Low Reserve, to ensure Sale.—To Printers, Engravers, and Manufacturers. [illegible]

MR. GEORGE A. BICKERTON will SELL the above by AUCTION, at the MART, on THURSDAY, Sept. 20 [illegible]

MR. JAMES HARRIS will SELL by AUCTION, at 128, JUNCTION-ROAD, Holloway, 200 lots of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and EFFECTS.—Catalogues on application.

DEBENHAM, STORR, and SONS will SELL by AUCTION, in their FIRST FLOOR GALLERY, King-street, Covent-garden, THIS DAY, and three following days, at twelve, DIAMOND ORNAMENTS, &c., as above.

DEBENHAM, STORR, and SONS will SELL by AUCTION, as above, at 26, KING-STREET, Covent-garden, THIS DAY, Wednesday, and Friday NEXT, at twelve. [illegible]

DEBENHAM, STORR, and SONS will SELL by AUCTION, at their MART, King-street, Covent-garden, TO-MORROW, at one, PORTS, dinner and dessert sherries, clarets, sparkling champagnes [illegible]

DEBENHAM, STORR, and SONS, at 26, KING-STREET, Covent-garden, on TUESDAY, Sept. 18, at twelve. [illegible]

DEBENHAM, STORR, and SONS beg to announce that JEWELS, Watches, and every class of valuable property can be included in the SALES by AUCTION held at their establishment four or five days in each week [illegible]

W. and F. C. BONHAM will SELL by AUCTION, as above, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12, at twelve precisely, a very fine importation of ANTIQUE FURNITURE and CHINA [illegible]

W. and F. C. BONHAM will SELL by AUCTION, as above, genuine HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and EFFECTS.—On view day prior.

EDMUND ROBINS and HINE (of 5, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall), at TAYLOR'S AUCTION ROOMS, 21, Sloane-street, S.W., on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY NEXT. [illegible]

THURGOOD and MARTIN have received instructions to SELL by AUCTION, in OCTOBER, the HEATH LODGE ESTATE [illegible]

ROBERT LYON and CO. will SELL the above by PUBLIC AUCTION, on FRIDAY NEXT, Sept. 14, 1888 [illegible] COMMERCIAL SALE ROOMS, Mincing-lane, E.C. [illegible]

COOK and SMITH will SELL by AUCTION, THIS DAY, at one o'clock, at 57, HIGH-STREET, Brentford, the FIXTURES, Utensils, and Stock of a WHOLESALE CONFECTIONER and BISCUIT BAKER [illegible]

NOTICE.—Doncaster Blood Stock Sales.—Messrs. TATTERSALL'S sales are now full, and the Catalogue complete. [illegible]

ALDRIDGE'S, St. Martin's-lane.—Cab Stock.—On WEDNESDAY NEXT, Sept. 12, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION [illegible]

ALDRIDGE'S, St. Martin's-lane.—Valuable Timed and high-class Omnibus Stock.—On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12 [illegible]

STAPLETON'S.—The SALE THIS DAY, at 12.30, will comprise RIDING, Driving, Cart, and Van HORSES [illegible]

STAPLETON'S.—Contractor's Stock [illegible]

BARBICAN ROYAL REPOSITORY.—SALES by AUCTION EVERY TUESDAY and FRIDAY. [illegible]

IN the High Court of Justice, Chancery Division.— [illegible]

CONTRACTOR'S STOCK.—Owing to the termination of [illegible]

LITTLETON ANNUAL HUNTER SALE.—Mr. RYMILL [illegible]

RE R. SHACKELL, Deceased.—Cab Stock.—By order of the Executors [illegible]

EDGWARE-ROAD HORSE REPOSITORY, Paddington, W.—SALES by AUCTION of HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c., EVERY TUESDAY and FRIDAY [illegible]

CART HORSES, Vanners, and Cobs.—Mr. WILLIAM WHITE will have a number of the above horses for SALE TO-MORROW (Tuesday), at the EDGWARE-ROAD HORSE REPOSITORY.

ELEPHANT and CASTLE HORSE REPOSITORY, New Kent-road, London.—SALES by AUCTION of HORSES, Carriages, and Harness EVERY MONDAY and THURSDAY [illegible]

THIS DAY.—Jobmasters' Horses.—By order of Mr. [illegible]

THIS DAY.—Irish Horses.—By order of Mr. F. [illegible]

THIS DAY.—Tramway Horses.—By order of the [illegible]

CARRIAGES, Harness, Coachmakers' Materials, &c.— [illegible]

HORSES and COBS at a sacrifice. Private property. [illegible]

HORSE, 15.2, chesnut, good action and fast, quiet to ride and drive [illegible]

COB GELDING, Victor, 15 hands, for SALE. [illegible]

PONY, five years, 13 hands, quiet in or out of harness [illegible]

NOTICE to Gentlemen and Tradesmen.—Very handsome English PONY for SALE [illegible]

PRETTY dark-brown English PONY, splendid goer [illegible]

FOR SALE, chesnut GELDING, 15.2, rising five [illegible]

FOR SALE, Grey CART GELDING, about 17 hands [illegible]

FASHIONABLE STANHOPE PHAETON, with lamps and cushions [illegible]

HEADED BUGGY, hung on side and cross springs [illegible]

CARTS.—Upwards of every description. [illegible]

THE CARRIAGE BAZAAR, Baker-street and King-street, W.—Upwards of 400 new and secondhand CARRIAGES always on SALE by commission. [illegible]

LANDAU for SALE, the property of the late Lady [illegible]. In excellent condition. Price £40.—On view Carriage Department, Crystal Palace.

VANS, VANS. 50, of every description. [illegible]

MILK CART, well built, nearly new, with crank axle. Any reasonable offer accepted. [illegible]

A COVERED TRUCK for SALE, in good condition, nearly new. [illegible]

FOR SALE, first-class covered VAN. [illegible]

SADDLERY.—500 Ladies' and Gents' Saddles, Bridles, New and Secondhand Harness [illegible]

THE celebrated three-guinea GENT'S SADDLE, warranted real pigskin [illegible]

THE MUNSTER HORSE RUG is made by patent machinery to shape of horse. [illegible]

OATS, GOOD RUSSIANS, 14s. per quarter [illegible] FOREIGN GRAIN SUPPLY ASSOCIATION [illegible]

OATS, good sound Russians, 14s. per quarter [illegible] CAMDEN GRANARIES, Eagle Wharf, 140, Great College-street, Camden Town, N.W.

SAMUEL BROTHERS, MERCHANT TAILORS, Juvenile and General Outfitters, 65 and 67, Ludgate-hill, London, E.C.

SAMUEL BROTHERS.—SHOOTING SEASON. Suits in "Harris" Tweeds. Suits in Shetland Tweeds. Suits in Cheviot Tweeds. Suits in Briar-proof Tweeds.

SAMUEL BROTHERS.—AUTUMN OUTFITS. For Gentlemen. For Boys. For Ladies. Patterns and Catalogue free.

SAMUEL BROTHERS.—SCHOOL OUTFITS. "Wear-resisting" Fabrics (Regd.), to withstand Boys' hard wear. Patterns and Catalogue free.

SAMUEL BROTHERS, LUDGATE-HILL. Nine Departments. Complete Outfitting For all climates. Patterns and Catalogue free.

PETER ROBINSON, OXFORD-STREET.

AUTUMN and TRAVELLING DRESSES,

CLOAKS, COSTUMES, &c.

EMBROIDERED ROBES in Cashmere, Cloth, &c., from [illegible]

NEW TIGHT-FITTING ULSTERS [illegible]

BEIGE, SERGE, and FANCY CLOTH COSTUMES, from [illegible]

SILKS, SATINS, VELVETS, &c. [illegible]

PATTERNS and ILLUSTRATIONS POST FREE.

PETER ROBINSON, OXFORD-STREET.

BROOKS and CO.'S DRESS MATERIALS. [illegible]

COSTUMES—COSTUMES—COSTUMES. [illegible]

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS in FURS.— [illegible] PHILLIPS' FUR WAREHOUSES, 7, Ludgate-circus, E.C., and 37, Westbourne-grove, W.

DR. PAGET, the AMERICAN DENTIST, 445, STRAND (facing Charing-cross Station). [illegible]

AMERICAN DENTISTRY.—Important Notice.—DR. PAGET'S PAINLESS SYSTEM of AMERICAN DENTISTRY. 445, STRAND (facing Charing-cross Station). [illegible]

TEETH.—Mr. ESKELL, Sen., 56, LUDGATE-HILL (opposite City Bank), the old-established SURGEON-DENTIST [illegible]

TEETH.—Mr. ESKELL, Sen., 445, STRAND [illegible]

TEETH.—ESKELL and SONS supply without pain [illegible]

TEETH.—ESKELL and SONS, the old-established SURGEON-DENTISTS. [illegible]

TEETH.—A COMPLETE SET, ONE GUINEA, 41, LUDGATE-HILL (opposite Hope Bros.). [illegible]

SOUTH KENSINGTON LADIES' DENTAL INSTITUTION. [illegible]

THE AMERICAN TOOTH CROWN COMPANY (Regd.), 128, New Bond-street, W. No Teeth need be Extracted. [illegible]

THE AMERICAN TOOTH CROWN COMPANY, 128, New Bond-street.

SOUTH KENSINGTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION. [illegible]

ANGLO-AMERICAN DENTAL COMPANY.—The SUPERIORITY of AMERICAN DENTISTRY [illegible]

AMERICAN DENTAL INSTITUTE (Limited), [illegible]

TEETH.—A COMPLETE SET, ONE GUINEA, 2, LUDGATE-HILL [illegible]

STANTON, the People's Dentist, 335, Strand [illegible]

IMPERIAL HAIR DYE (Registered). [illegible]

ALEX. ROSS'S NOSE MACHINE [illegible]

OETZMANN and CO. SALE. 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, and 79, HAMPSTEAD-ROAD (Near Tottenham-court-road).

TWO FURNISHING STOCKS. The extensive purchase of BANKRUPT STOCKS of

MESSRS. BREW (late Brew and Clark), HOUSE FURNISHERS (of Finsbury-pavement, London), and

MESSRS. WASSELL (of Brighton), will be offered at

GREAT REDUCTIONS from COST. Particulars and Illustrations post free on application.

SALE COMMENCES

MONDAY, Sept. 17.

OETZMANN and CO. SALE. CABINETMAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS, DECORATORS, and COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS,

HAMPSTEAD-ROAD [illegible]

THE PRIVATE HIRE FURNISHING COMPANY (Limited), 11, Queen Victoria-street. IMPROVED HIRE SYSTEM. At cash prices. Prospectus post free.

IMPROVED HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM. [illegible]

THE PRIVATE HIRE FURNISHING COMPANY (Limited). IMPROVED HIRE SYSTEM. [illegible]

IMPROVED HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM. [illegible]

THE PRIVATE HIRE FURNISHING COMPANY (Limited). IMPROVED HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM. [illegible]

THE PRIVATE HIRE FURNISHING COMPANY (Limited). IMPROVED HIRE SYSTEM. [illegible]

THE HACKNEY FURNISHING COMPANY, 1, Town Hall-buildings, Mare-street, Hackney, London, E. [illegible]

FURNISH on EASY PAYMENTS. [illegible]

HACKNEY FURNISHING COMPANY, Town Hall-buildings, Mare-street, Hackney, E. Estd. 1850.

A. LEFEVER, 228 and 230, OLD-STREET, E.C. SPECIALITY in BED-ROOM SUITES [illegible]

A. LEFEVER, 228 and 230, OLD-STREET. DINING-ROOM SUITES. [illegible]

A. LEFEVER, 228 and 230, OLD-STREET, E.C. FAILURE of CONTRACT. BED-ROOM SUITES [illegible]

HOW to FURNISH an EIGHT-ROOMED HOUSE for 50 GUINEAS [illegible]

THE MIDLAND FURNISHING COMPANY, 69, 71, 73, 75, and 77, JUDD-STREET, KING'S-CROSS, LONDON. FURNISH ON EASY TERMS. [illegible]

NOTICE. W. WALKER and SONS, CABINET MANUFACTURERS and EXPORTERS, [illegible]

FURNITURE.—WM. WALLACE and CO. [illegible]

ARMY and NAVY HOUSE FURNISHING COMPANY. HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM. [illegible]

GEORGE LEFEVRE, 250, OLD-STREET [illegible]

DINING-ROOM SUITES.—Several secondhand [illegible]

BED-ROOM SUITES to be SOLD, a bargain [illegible]

FAILURE of CONTRACT.—BED-ROOM SUITES. [illegible]

GEORGE LEFEVRE, 250, OLD-STREET, E.C.

FURNISH on E. THOMAS AND SON'S EASY HIRE SYSTEM THROUGHOUT. [illegible]

SUPERIOR SECONDHAND FURNITURE.— [illegible]

THE CO-OPERATIVE HIRE SYSTEM. TURNER and BARR. [illegible]

THE CO-OPERATIVE HIRE SYSTEM. [illegible]

THE CO-OPERATIVE HIRE SYSTEM. [illegible]

THE CO-OPERATIVE HIRE SYSTEM. [illegible]

FURNISH on NORMAN and STACEY'S WELL-KNOWN EQUITABLE INSTALMENT SYSTEM. [illegible]

EDWARD CATESBY, [illegible] Tottenham-court-road.

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE of CARPETS. [illegible]

EDWARD CATESBY, [illegible] GREAT CLEARANCE SALE of BEDSTEADS. GREAT CLEARANCE SALE of BEDDING. [illegible]

GENUINE SECOND-HAND FURNITURE. [illegible] H. MAWER and STEPHENSON [illegible]

SPECIAL.—H. MAWER and STEPHENSON, 221 [illegible] BILLIARD TABLE [illegible]

SUPERIOR SECONDHAND FURNITURE.— [illegible]

THE TOWER FURNISHING, &c., COMPANY [illegible]

LOOKING GLASSES, OVERMANTELS, &c.— [illegible]

EVERY HEAD of a FAMILY SHOULD SEND for [illegible]

THE HACKNEY FURNISHING COMPANY

THE HACKNEY FURNISHING COMPANY, COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS.

THE HACKNEY FURNISHING COMPANY. Furnish on Easy Terms.

THE HACKNEY FURNISHING COMPANY. With or Without Deposit.

THE HACKNEY FURNISHING COMPANY. Forty Show Rooms To select From.

THE HACKNEY FURNISHING COMPANY. Charge No Interest Whatever.

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THE HACKNEY FURNISHING COMPANY. Prospectus and Catalogue Free.

THE HACKNEY FURNISHING COMPANY. A Fair And Simple System.

THE HACKNEY FURNISHING COMPANY. [illegible]

THE HACKNEY FURNISHING COMPANY. Town Hall-buildings, Mare-street, Hackney; 19, 20, 21, The Grove, adjoining. London, E. Write at once for catalogue and prospectus.

THE HACKNEY FURNISHING COMPANY. [illegible]

BOWMAN BROS., CAMDEN TOWN. COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS. IMMENSE EXTENSION OF PREMISES.

COMPULSORY SALE NOW ON. EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS OFFERED.

BOWMAN BROS., CAMDEN TOWN. [illegible]

A GENUINE CLEARANCE SALE Of the LARGE STOCKS [illegible] LARGE ALTERATIONS to be MADE.

THE "SCARBRO'" BED-ROOM SUITE, [illegible]

BOWMAN BROS., CAMDEN TOWN. [illegible]

LONDON FURNISHING COMPANY'S HIRE SYSTEM of PURCHASE. [illegible]

E. W. KING begs to give notice that his ESTABLISHMENT will be OPENED on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12, with an entirely new stock. [illegible]

HAVE YOUR

CARPETS BEATEN by the PATENT STEAM CARPET-BEATING COMPANY. [illegible]

REMOVAL or WAREHOUSING.—STORE WAREHOUSES [illegible]

JOHN BRYAN and CO.'S COALS. Estd. 1856.— [illegible]

THE MARQUIS of LONDONDERRY supplies the following SEA-BORNE COAL [illegible]

THE CLAY CROSS COMPANY'S CELEBRATED COAL. [illegible]

STAVELEY COAL and IRON CO. (Limited).— [illegible]

LONDON and WESTMINSTER COAL COMPANY [illegible]

COALS.—LEA and CO.'S Best Wallsend, 23s. [illegible]

COALS, 16s. 6d.—The GREAT NORTHERN COAL COMPANY [illegible]

COALS.—RUABON COAL & COKE CO. (Limited). [illegible]

COALS, 16s.—PICKFORD and CO., Contractors and Colliery Owners [illegible]

COAL, 16s. 6d.—Good coal. [illegible]

COALS, 16s. 6d.—The CO-OPERATIVE COLLIERY COMPANY [illegible]

COALS, 16s.—The talk of London is the NEW MAIN WALLSEND. [illegible]

COALS, 15s. 6d.—The KING'S-CROSS COAL COMPANY [illegible]

COALS, 16s. 6d.—The NEWCASTLE COLLIERY OWNERS [illegible]

COALS, 21s.—SPENCER'S DIAMOND PIT WALLSEND [illegible]

COAL.—NATHL. PEGG and CO. (Established 70 years). [illegible]

COALS.—JOSEPH MITCHELL and CO. [illegible]

COAL.—GEORGE J. COCKERELL and CO. [illegible]

COALS.—F. R. CAMERON and CO.'S Best Coals, 21s. [illegible]

COALS.—WOOD and CO.'S SPECIALITE [illegible]

COALS.—W. H. LEE and CO.'S CELEBRATED INLAND WALLSEND DOUBLE-SCREENED [illegible]

COALS.—Best, 18s. 6d.—The COLLIERY OWNERS' ASSOCIATION [illegible]

COALS are delivered by the PINXTON COLLIERY OWNERS [illegible]

COAL, 15s. 6d.—The MIDLAND COLLIERY COMPANY [illegible]

COALS.—BOOTH BROTHERS'.—1s. per ton discount for cash. [illegible]

COALS, 18s.—BOOTH BROTHERS'.—"Telecon" [illegible]

COAL, 17s.—HERBERT CLARKE.—Telephone [illegible]

COALS, 14s. 6d.—Why pay more until you have tried the AMALGAMATED COLLIERY COMPANY'S [illegible]

POWELL'S BALSAM of ANISEED. The Surest Cough Medicine. Try it.

POWELL'S BALSAM of ANISEED. Reliable Cough Medicine. Try it.

TO PERSONS who SUFFER from a chronic [illegible] POWELL'S BALSAM of ANISEED [illegible]

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC. 2s. 6d. [illegible]

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC. Sold Everywhere. [illegible]

FLIES—FLIES—FLIES. [illegible]

ROOMS CLEARED in a FEW MINUTES. [illegible]

DETECTIVE OFFICES (SLATER'S).—Only acknowledged establishment in City of London [illegible] Henry Slater, Manager, 27, Basinghall-street.

FEMALE DETECTIVES (SLATER'S Detective Offices).—A feature of this establishment is the large staff of female detectives [illegible]

COOKE'S CONFIDENTIAL OFFICES, for divorce, family disputes, tracing friends [illegible]

MOSER'S DETECTIVE AGENCY, 31, Southampton-street, Strand, W.C. [illegible]

ATTWOOD'S PRIVATE DETECTIVE OFFICE, 6, Catherine-street, Strand, W.C. [illegible]

ABBOTT'S PRIVATE DETECTIVE OFFICE, 11, Wellington-street, Strand, London. [illegible]

DETECTIVE OFFICES.—GRANDE and CO. [illegible]

NEXT of KIN.—£100,000,000 Unclaimed.—A REGISTER, 256 pages, cloth gilt [illegible]

THIRTY SHILLINGS REWARD.—LOST, on Friday last, between Charing-cross and Oxford-circus, a brown LEATHER PURSE [illegible]

SANS MERCI.—Earl's-court.—Two letters received. Fuller information most desirable, and would be treated confidentially.

THANKS. Sorry. Satisfactory.—CLIFFORD.

IF all BOXES left at 72, Park-street, Grosvenor-square [illegible] NOT RECLAIMED within 14 days from this date they will be SOLD.

BRUSSELS, South Station.—HOTEL DE L'INDUSTRIE. English house. [illegible]

HOTEL DU DUC DE SAVOIE.—J. VANDERMAELEN [illegible]

TREGENNA CASTLE HOTEL, St. Ives, Cornwall, stands in its own grounds of nearly 100 acres [illegible]

MATLOCK HOUSE HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT and RESIDENCE for visitors, Matlock Bridge. [illegible]

BOURNEMOUTH.—CENTRAL HOTEL, for families and gentlemen. [illegible]

BOURNEMOUTH.—The MANSION, private hotel (or pension), The Square. [illegible]

BOURNEMOUTH.—DURLEY DEAN MANSION is the most comfortable of BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS. [illegible]

ISLE of WIGHT.—Sandown Bay.—ESPLANADE BOARDING HOUSE [illegible]

SOUTHSEA.—SUTHERLAND BOARDING HOUSE [illegible]

BRIGHTON.—The GRAND HOTEL.—In the best situation. [illegible]

BRIGHTON.—DEVONSHIRE HOUSE, opposite Chain Pier, once the residence of King George IV. [illegible]

ST. LEONARDS to HASTINGS.—Mrs. EDWARD HAILSTONE [illegible] REMOVED to the MENTONE BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT [illegible]

EASTBOURNE.—SOUTH DOWN HOTEL. [illegible]

EASTBOURNE.—FINDON HOUSE [illegible] BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT. [illegible]

ST. MARGARET'S BAY, near Dover.—The CLIFFE HOTEL and BOARDING HOUSE [illegible]

ST. MARGARET'S BAY, near Dover.—The GRANVILLE ARMS [illegible]

MARGATE.—CLIFTONVILLE HOTEL, on High Cliffs, facing sea. [illegible]

SOUTHWOLD-ON-SEA.—CENTRE CLIFF HOTEL [illegible]

LONDON.—The COVENT-GARDEN HOTEL, Southampton-street, Strand. [illegible]

HAXELL'S HOTEL, West Strand, London.

Lighted throughout with electricity.

Completely refurnished by Messrs. Shoolbred and Co.

No fees whatever to servants.

Tariff otherwise unaltered.

STONE and CO. (estd. 1770), WHOLESALE WINE SHIPPERS and SPIRIT MERCHANTS [illegible]

GEO. ROE and CO. (Limited).—Finest Dublin MALT WHISKY [illegible]

A. B. C.—AMERICAN BREAKFAST CEREALS. [illegible]

A. B. C.—AMERICAN BREAKFAST CEREALS [illegible]

A. B. C.—AMERICAN BREAKFAST CEREALS [illegible]

POTATOES.—Save in housekeeping. [illegible]

BUY YOUR POTATOES of the GROWERS.—The MARKET GARDENERS' DIRECT SUPPLY ASSOCIATION [illegible]

OLD SILVER PLATE, Jewels, and Coins accurately VALUED for bankers, solicitors, executors, and others [illegible] SPINK and SON [illegible]

DAVIS and SON VALUE or PURCHASE DIAMONDS, &c. SILVER PLATE and JEWELLERY. COINS and MEDALS. MINIATURES, &c., for cash. [illegible]

DAVIS and SON.—ARTIFICIAL TEETH PURCHASED for cash [illegible]

CAST-OFF CLOTHES.—Mr. and Mrs. LEWIS DAVIS, 2, Crawford-street, Baker-street, W. [illegible]

MR. and Mrs. HENRY LEWIS, 3, Upper Baker-street, W. [illegible]

CAST-OFF CLOTHES, &c.—Mr. and Mrs. EDWARDS [illegible]

CAST-OFF CLOTHES.—Mr. and Mrs. HAWKINS [illegible]

CAST-OFF CLOTHES BOUGHT by Mr. and Mrs. MAURICE [illegible]

CAST-OFF CLOTHES.—Mr. and Mrs. L. SALMON [illegible]

CAST-OFF CLOTHES.—Notice.—All letters and parcels must be addressed [illegible]

OLD ARTIFICIAL TEETH BOUGHT.—Persons wishing to receive full value should apply to the Manufacturing Dentists, Messrs. Browning [illegible]

HOUSEHOLD and OFFICE FURNITURE BOUGHT for cash. [illegible]

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

ARE admitted by thousands to be worth above a Guinea a Box for Bilious and Nervous Disorders [illegible]

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.

[illegible]

HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE THIS DAY. [illegible]

Printed and Published for the Proprietors [illegible] in the Parish of St. Bride, in the City of London.—Monday, September 10, 1888.

NOTICE.—The CHARGE for ADVERTISEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS is FIVE SHILLINGS for THREE LINES and ONE SHILLING per LINE AFTERWARDS. Payments for these announcements must be made in P.O.O. or by cheque.

BIRTHS.

BLACKWELL.—On the 6th inst., at Buckingham-road, Kingsland, the wife of E. S. Blackwell, of a daughter.

BOULTON.—On the 6th inst., at [illegible], Surrey, the wife of Capt. T. S. Boulton, of a daughter.

CHAMBERLAIN.—On the 5th inst., at 5, Rupert-road, Bedford Park, W., the wife of J. H. Chamberlain, of a daughter.

CROWDY.—On the 6th inst., at [illegible], Winchester, the wife of the Rev. J. G. Crowdy, of a son.

EVANS.—On Aug. 31, at Huntingtower, Epsom, the wife of T. A. J. Evans, of a son (prematurely), who survived his birth seven days.

HILL.—On the 5th inst., at Upton Vicarage, Norfolk, the wife of the Rev. P. G. Hill, of a daughter.

LEWIS.—On the 5th inst., at Eliot Park, Blackheath, the wife of J. L. Lewis, of a son.

LEWIS.—On Sept. 5, at [illegible], Fitzjohn's-avenue, Hampstead, the wife of Isaac Lewis, of a son.

MILBURN.—On the 7th inst., at [illegible] Court, Orpington, Kent, the wife of W. Milburn, junr., of a son.

PILKINGTON.—On the 6th inst., at Wheathill, Huyton, Liverpool, the wife of G. H. Pilkington, of a daughter.

ROBINSON.—On the 6th inst., at Chittagong, the wife of G. M. Robinson, of a daughter.

SCOTT.—On the 5th inst., at Bath, the wife of R. J. H. Scott, M.R.C.S., Eng., of a son.

SEALY.—On the 7th inst., at Tower-street, Boston, the wife of the Rev. W. R. Sealy, of a son.

SLINGSBY.—On the 7th inst., at Carleton, Skipton-in-Craven, the wife of W. C. Slingsby, of a daughter.

STEBBING.—On the 6th inst., at Southsea, the wife of the Rev. F. C. Stebbing, R.N., of a daughter.

WALLER.—On the 7th inst., at Town Hill Park, Bitterne, Hants, the wife of T. W. Waller, of a son.

WOODMAN.—On the 6th inst., at Brandenburgh-road, Chiswick, the wife of W. W. Woodman, of a daughter.

YATES.—On the 7th inst., at Cambridge-road, Bromley, Kent, the wife of J. Yates, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BALLS—PATERSON.—On the 6th inst., at Maldreth Church, [illegible], Percival D. Balls, of [illegible], to Elizabeth Alexandra, daughter of the late A. W. Paterson, of Blackburn.

BAMBRIDGE—PRICE.—On the 6th inst., at St. Stephen's, South Dulwich, Ernest Henry, son of the late W. Bambridge, of [illegible], to Emily Anna, daughter of W. L. Price, of Central-hill, Upper Norwood.

BRICKDALE—GIBBS.—On the 5th inst., at the parish church, [illegible], Surrey, Charles Fortescue Brickdale, of Lincoln's Inn, Esq., to Mabel Beatrice, daughter of the late H. M. Gibbs.

CHAMBERLAYNE—LOE.—On the 6th inst., at St. John's Church, Leeds, Edward Chamberlayne, M.B., Stalybridge, to Lucy Margaret, daughter of J. N. Loe, of Leeds.

CHARLTON—WARREN.—On the 28th ult., at All Saints, Highgate, Frederick John, son of the late E. Charlton, M.D., of Newfoundland, [illegible] to Gertrude [illegible], daughter of the late H. Warren, Esq.

HART—MORSE.—On the 7th inst., at Merriott, Somerset, Alfred Paul Hart, Surgeon Army Medical Staff, to Frances, daughter of A. C. Morse, of Crewkerne, Somerset.

HENDERSON—TANKIER.—[illegible]

[illegible]—WEEKES—NELMES.—[illegible]

HOBSON—WHITTON.—On the 5th inst., at St. John's, Highbury Park, George Frederick, son of H. Hobson, of Lyndhurst, Rutland Park, Sheffield, to Katie, daughter of the late T. M. Whitton, Esq.

PALLISER—BOORD.—On the 8th inst., at St. John's, Notting-hill, Arthur, son of A. Palliser, of Bryanston-place, to Hester Beenda, daughter of the late J. Boord, of Hazelwold-grove.

TRAVELL—REDFERN.—On the 6th inst., at St. Matthew's, Nottingham, John William Travell, M.B., to Annie, daughter of W. Redfern, of the Park, Nottingham.

TURNER—HOLDEN.—On the 5th inst., at Patrington Church, Yorkshire, Harry William, son of H. J. Turner, of Stockleigh House, Regent's Park, to Amy Catarina, daughter of T. Holden, Esq., of Winestead Hall, Hull.

DEATHS.

ADAMS.—On the 8th inst., Capt. Henry Ellis Adams, Royal Irish Fusiliers, aged 41.

BERRY.—On the 25th April last, at Leybourne-road, Leytonstone, John William Berry.

BRISLEY.—On the 2nd inst., at Claremont-road, Surbiton, Henrietta, widow of the late J. S. Brisley, in her 86th year.

BUCHHEIM.—On the 9th inst., at 47, Leamington-road villas, London, Arthur, son of Professor Buchheim, of King's College, London, aged 20.

COCKAYNE.—On the 6th inst., at Ilkley, Thomas Bagshaw Cockayne, Gatefield House, Sheffield, aged 54.

COLES.—On the 8th inst., at Croydon, Charlotte, wife of W. F. Coles, M.D., aged 62.

DIXON.—On the 3rd inst., at Southwaite, Carlisle, Ann, wife of P. J. Dixon, in her 71st year.

FOX.—On the 6th inst., at Herringer Red House, Bury St. Edmunds, Rev. Robert Steele Fox, in his 60th year.

HANCOCK.—On the 6th inst., at Edgware-road, Alfred Edward Hancock, aged 32.

HUDSON.—On the 7th inst., at Hills-road, Cambridge, Philip Samuel Hudson, aged 73.

HURST.—On the 6th inst., at Bryanston-place, Robert Frederick R. G. Hurst, aged 23.

LATCHFORD.—On Sept. 5, 1888, at Manor-road, Walworth, Edward, eldest son of the late Benjamin Latchford, of 11, Upper St. Martin's-lane, W.C., aged 60.

McKEE.—On Sept. 7, at the Sea View Hotel, Sheerness-on-Sea, William McKee, aged 65 years.

MASON.—On the 8th inst., at Lillington, Booth Mason, aged 73.

OAK.—On the 3rd inst., at Barrow-in-Furness, George Lawrence, son of the Rev. F. W. Oak.

POLLARD.—On the 7th inst., at Ivanhoe-road, Denmark Park, S.E., James Pollard, aged 54.

PRICE.—On the 1st inst., at Elstone Rectory, the Rev. Henry Tilley Price, aged 66.

ROBINSON.—On the 6th inst., at Leamington, Elizabeth, wife of G. H. Robinson, aged 70.

SCOTT.—On the 6th inst., at Singapore, in her 18th year, Lily Susan, daughter of T. Scott.

SMURTHWAITE.—On Sept. 8, at 27, Arundel-square, London, N., Margaret Blount, wife of Thomas Smurthwaite, aged 81.

STANSFELD.—On the 6th inst., at Grove-road, Highgate-road, N.W., George Stansfeld, in his 71st year.

STEER.—On the 7th inst., at Ruskin-road, Tottenham, Richard Joseph, son of J. W. Steer.

WALMISLEY.—On the 6th inst., Iola Fetherston, second daughter of C. Fetherston Griffin, Esq., of 42, Westcroft-square, Ravenscourt Park, W. Deeply mourned.

FUNERALS by PETER ROBINSON CONDUCTED very ECONOMICALLY.

GENERAL NURSING INSTITUTE, 5, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, W.C. Established 1867. Solely under medical direction. RESIDENT HOSPITAL TRAINED NURSES for every description of disease (Medical, Surgical, Mental, and Midwifery) [illegible] MALE ATTENDANTS and NURSES specially for fever cases. [illegible]

HOMES of HOPE, 4, 5, and 6, Regent-square, Gray's Inn-road, London, W.C. [illegible]

FRESH AIR for POOR LONDON CHILDREN.— [illegible]

POPLAR HOSPITAL for ACCIDENTS.—Total patients last year 16,456. [illegible] EDWD. FENEHAN, Lieut.-Col., Secretary.

GREAT NORTHERN CENTRAL HOSPITAL.—Building Fund Appeal. [illegible] C. T. MURDOCH, Esq., M.P., Chairman of Committee.

HOMŒOPATHIC HOME for WOMEN, 10, Dean-street, Soho, London. [illegible]

ARMY CONTRACTS.—FORAGE and PAILLASSE STRAW.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY of FORAGE and STRAW for PAILLASSES, for Military Services [illegible]

North Britain District.—Commissariat Office, 1, Castle-terrace, Edinburgh.

Northern District.—Commissariat Office, Fishergate, York.

Western District.—Commissariat Office, 36, George-street, Devonport.

Southern District.—Commissariat Office, Colewort Barracks, Portsmouth.

South-Eastern District.—Commissariat Office, 10, Esplanade, Dover.

Chatham District.—Commissariat Office, the Barracks, Chatham.

Woolwich District.—Commissariat Office, Royal Artillery Barracks, Woolwich.

Eastern District.—Commissariat Office, Abbey-field, St. John's-green, Colchester.

Home District.—Commissariat Office, Horse Guards, Whitehall, London.

Aldershot (omitting Oats).—Commissariat Office, South Camp, Aldershot.

CHANNEL ISLANDS.

Alderney.—Commissariat Office, Alderney.

Guernsey.—Commissariat Office, Guernsey.

Jersey.—Commissariat Office, Jersey.

Forms of tender and conditions of contract may be obtained on application at the above-named Commissariat Offices, by letter addressed to the Senior Commissariat Officer, or in person between the hours of ten and four o'clock, and no tender will be entertained unless made upon the form so obtained.

The tenders must be properly filled up, signed, and dated; and no tenders will be received unless delivered in time at the above-named District Offices, under sealed envelope, marked "Tender" on the outside.

EVAN COLVILLE NEPEAN, Director of Army Contracts.

War Office, Pall-mall, S.W., Sept. 6, 1888.

TENDERS FOR PRINTING AND PUBLISHING REPORTS AND PROCEEDINGS OF PARLIAMENT.

THE Controller of H.M.'s Stationery Office is instructed by the Commissioners of H.M.'s Treasury to invite tenders for printing and publishing reports of debates and proceedings of Parliament. [illegible]

H.M. Stationery Office, Storey's-gate, S.W., Aug. 11, 1888.

TO ENGINEERS AND OTHERS. TRINITY HOUSE, LONDON, Sept. 4, 1888.

THIS Corporation, being desirous of receiving TENDERS for the CONSTRUCTION and DELIVERY, at Trinity Wharf, Blackwall, of TWO STEEL CYLINDER BEACONS [illegible]

By order, J. INGLIS, Secretary.

PARISH of CHELSEA.—Contracts for Supplies.—The Guardians of the Poor are prepared to receive TENDERS for SUPPLIES for their Workhouse and Infirmary. [illegible]

W. M. MILLER, Clerk to the Guardians.

250, King's-road, Chelsea, S.W., Sept. 5, 1888.

POPLAR UNION.—The Guardians of the above Union will meet at the Workhouse, High-street, Poplar, on Friday, Sept. 21 next [illegible] SUPPLY of FLOUR and CONES and BUTCHER'S MEAT. [illegible]

By order, G. HERBERT [illegible], Clerk to the Guardians.

High-street, Poplar, E., Sept. 8, 1888.

THE Committee for Letting the Bridge House Estates will meet at Guildhall, on Friday, Sept. 14 next, at one o'clock precisely, to receive PROPOSALS for LETTING on LEASE the following PROPERTIES from Michaelmas next, viz.: [illegible]

JOHN A. BRAND, Comptroller.

Guildhall, Aug. 31, 1888.

MONEY.—£10 to £1,000 LENT on personal security, furniture, reversions under wills, stock, crops, shares, &c., at 5 per cent. No fees. Call or write.—H. NEVILLE, 35, Finsbury-pavement, E.C.

IF YOU WANT MONEY without delay, on notes of hand or other approved securities [illegible]